

GREAT BRITAIN

C

VIII

5.12

25477/P

C. 2000. 2. 12

(P)

G. S. General Register office



46407

REGISTRATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

REGULATIONS;

AND

A STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY:

COMPRISING

THE CAUSES OF DEATH,

CLASSIFIED AND ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

WITH

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS,

FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO RETURN THE CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER
6 & 7 WILL. IV., c. 86.



GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

MARCH, 1843.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.



INTRODUCTION.

THIS publication contains all the official documents issued from the General Register Office, relating to the Registration of the Causes of Death. The greater part of it appeared in the Appendix to my Fourth Annual Report; and I have directed it to be published separately, for distribution among the Members of the Medical Profession who have to assign the cause of death. The Statistical Nosology, with the accompanying commentary, drawn up by Mr. Farr, will, I trust, be found practically useful by them, and contribute to secure the Registration of the causes of death on a precise and uniform plan throughout the kingdom.

To repeat the words of my Report, “ I hope that the registrars and informants will not fail to see the necessity of attending to the classification of fatal diseases, which has been framed for their use with much labour and after careful consideration; and that the members of the medical profession, who have hitherto given their aid, will cordially assist in carrying out this national registration of the causes of death, as they alone are able to give a correct statement of the nature of the fatal diseases; and to them, more than to the members of any other profession, must be apparent the vast importance of thus collecting accurate materials for advancing the science of vital statistics.”

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar-General.

REGISTRARS.

The following regulation for the guidance of Registrars was made and approved, 20th January, 1838, in pursuance of the Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England (6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 86):—

“ 6th. **THE CAUSE OF DEATH.** In order that the information received on this subject may be the best which is attainable, the Registrar must apply for it, when he can, to the medical attendant of the deceased person; who, if present at the death or in attendance during the last illness, is bound to give information, if applied to, within eight days; and, when such medical attendant cannot be the informant, the Registrar must inquire of such other person as may be the informant, whether the information about to be given by him or her on that subject has been received from such medical attendant, and whether any written statement of the cause of death has been left by him in the possession of such informant; and, if such be the case, the Registrar must require that it be shown to him, and, with the consent of the informant, shall insert in the register-book a true copy of such statement, as part of the statement of such informant on that subject.”

The subsequent direction was addressed to the Registrars on 30th March, 1842:—

“ When the information given to you by the medical attendants upon deceased persons, respecting the ‘ causes of death,’ contains also a statement of the *duration of the fatal diseases*, or is accompanied by the memorandum ‘ (*p. mort.*)’ denoting that the nature of the causes of death had been ascertained or verified by a *post mortem* examination; you will not fail to enter these statements in the column of the register, headed ‘ cause of death.’ ”

CORONERS.

On March 31st, was addressed to the Coroners of England and Wales a letter, from which the passage subjoined is an extract:—

“ I know that I may rely on your assistance in endeavouring to obtain a more accurate registration of the causes of death; I therefore take the liberty of calling your especial attention to pp. 163-6 of the Report;* and I also venture to suggest to you that I think it desirable that, in cases of inquest, you should inquire into, and direct the juries to specify in their verdict, the *duration of the attacks of disease*, which, from their proving suddenly fatal, are called ‘ Sudden Deaths;’ also the duration of diseases caused by poison or violence of any kind, and that the report of the Jury on that point should be embodied in your information to the Registrar, under the heading, entitled, ‘ cause of death.’ ”

* Pages 24-27 of the present publication.

MEDICAL INFORMANTS.

The following Paper was circulated in May, 1837.

“We, the undersigned, President of the Royal College of Physicians, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Master of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, having authority from the several bodies whom we represent, do resolve to fulfil the intentions of the Legislature in procuring a better Registration of the Causes of Death, being convinced that such an improved Registration cannot fail to lead to a more accurate statistical account of the prevalence of particular diseases from time to time.

“We pledge ourselves, therefore, to give, in every instance which may fall under our care, an authentic name of the fatal disease.

“And we entreat all authorized practitioners throughout the country to follow our example, and adopt the same practice, and so assist in establishing a better Registration in future throughout England; for which purpose we invite them to attend to the subjoined explanatory statement, in which they will see set forth the provisions of the recent statute, and the means whereby the important object we have recommended may most effectually be attained.

(Signed)

HENRY HALFORD,

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

(Signed)

ASTLEY COOPER,

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

(Signed)

J. HINGESTON,

Master of the Society of Apothecaries.

“1st May, 1837.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

“The recent Act for registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in England, presents an opportunity for obtaining that great *desideratum* in medical statistics, a more exact statement of *the causes of death*, in the case of every registered death throughout the whole of England and Wales, after the month of June next ensuing.

“The Register-Books in which all deaths are to be registered after the last day of June, 1837, contain columns wherein may be inserted the *cause of death*, in juxtaposition with those other important illustrative circumstances, the *sex*, the *age*, and the *profession* or calling of the deceased person. Each Register-Book will also be assigned to a particular District of small extent, and will thus show in what part of the kingdom each death has occurred. If, therefore, the cause of death be correctly inserted, there will exist thenceforward public documents, from whence may be derived a more accurate knowledge, not only of the comparative prevalence of various mortal diseases, as regards the whole of England and Wales, but also of the *localities* in which they respectively prevail, and the *sex*, *age*, and *condition of life* which each principally effects.

“For the attainment of this object, it is necessary to ensure, as far as it is possible, the correct insertion of the ‘*cause of death*.’ It is obvious that on this subject the requisite information can seldom be given to the Registrar, except by the medical attendant of the deceased person; and that even if the Registrar be a medical practitioner (which in many instances will be the case), yet will he often be unable to ascertain the truth in this

respect, if he is to depend solely on the reports of persons ignorant of medicine and of the names and nature of diseases; and it cannot be expected that from his own knowledge he will be able so far to correct their errors as to ensure a statement worthy of credit. The requisite information must therefore be supplied either *directly* or *indirectly* by the medical attendant of the deceased person; that is to say, if such medical attendant is not applied to by the Registrar, he must afford the requisite information to those other persons to whom the Registrar must apply.

“The persons who, according to the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, must give information to the Registrar on being requested so to do, are ‘some person *present at the death*, or *in attendance* during the last illness;’ or ‘in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the *occupier* of the house or tenement; or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some *inmate* of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened.’ It is also provided that, ‘for the purposes of this Act, the master or keeper of every gaol, prison, or house of correction, or workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution, shall be deemed the *occupier* thereof.’

“It is therefore earnestly recommended that every practising member of any branch of the medical profession who may have been present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of any person, shall, immediately after such death, place in the hands of such other persons as were in attendance, or of the occupier of the house in which the death occurred, or of some inmate who may probably be required to give information, *written statements of the cause of death*, which such persons may show to the Registrar, and give as their information on that subject.

“It is desirable that such statement should be very short, the column in the Register-Book in which it is to be inserted being not more than sufficient for the insertion of about 10 words of moderate length. It should therefore contain only the name of the disease which was considered to be the cause of death, and not a *detailed* account either of antecedent symptoms or of the appearances which may have presented themselves after death. It is also desirable that such statements should exhibit the popular or common name of the disease, in preference to such as is known only to medical men, whenever the popular name will denote the cause of death with sufficient precision.”

The returns procured in the first year were on the whole tolerably satisfactory; but, as might have been expected, some of the entries were incorrect; the information in many instances had not been furnished directly by medical men, and had been furnished in ill-defined words, such as *decline*, *fit*, *inflammation*, *visceral disease*, *cold*, *long illness*. Local terms were employed, which appear to denote different diseases in different parts of the country. In many cases where inquests were held, no attempt had been made to inquire into the direct cause of death.

It appeared, therefore, necessary to suggest, as far as was practicable, the use of a uniform intelligible nomenclature. The following remarks were made in the Appendix to the First Report; and a classification was adopted which has been followed in the subsequent Reports:—

“The advantages of a uniform statistical nomenclature, however imperfect, are so obvious, that it is surprising no attention has been paid to its enforcement in bills of mortality. Each disease has in many instances been denoted by three or four terms, and each term has been applied to as many different diseases; vague, inconvenient names have been employed, or complications have been registered, instead of primary diseases. The nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry as weights and measures in the physical sciences, and should be settled without delay.

“In order to render the register as correct as possible, it is desirable that the cause of death should be directly certified in every instance by the medical attendant, who might either leave the certificate with the informant, or give it, upon application, to the Registrar. When the medical attendant is the informant, he will of course sign the register, as directed by the Act. The certificates of the cause of death might be in one of the subjoined forms, which present examples of some of the more common cases.

“The duration of the fatal disease should be stated, when known, in hours, days, or years; which would supersede the words ‘sudden,’ ‘acute,’ ‘chronic’ &c., and in the end furnish many highly important results.”

“The tabular arrangement exhibits the greater number of the causes of death, under names which will be found convenient in practice, and sufficiently precise for statistical purposes. The common English name has always been adopted, in conformity with the opinion expressed above, except in a few obvious instances; but where no one English name existed, and where the disease is popularly expressed by periphrasis, the common medical term has been adopted. Pneumonia is used, for instance, and not inflammation of the lungs. The Latin or English synonyme will render the tables intelligible, on the one hand, to foreigners, and on the other, to the general reader. If the causes of death were uniformly registered under the same names, and each cause of death designated by one word, it would increase the accuracy of the Abstract, and diminish the labour of framing it very considerably.”*

Further experience has confirmed these remarks; and it has been deemed desirable to revise the nomenclature, and to make such alterations and additions as the rapid progress of medical science required.

The following statistical nosology contains all the more common diseases:

The notes, it is believed, will clear up some of the obscurities which present themselves in the registration of complicated causes of death, and will tend to preserve uniformity, and to prevent omissions. It is impossible to give directions to meet every case; but by examining the examples, and reflecting on the nature and the use of the information required, the informants can seldom be in much difficulty. It must be borne in mind that the column for the entry is little more than “sufficient for the insertion of ten words;” for this reason, and to facilitate the labour of making the abstracts, the cause of death should be always stated *in as few words as possible*. *When three or four causes have concurred in producing death, it will generally be sufficient to write them under each other without connecting verbs or particles.*

The DURATION OF THE ILLNESS, or the time elapsing between the manifestation of unequivocal symptoms of the fatal disease and the death, should be registered thus:—

EXAMPLES.

Cholera, 2 days.	Apoplexy, 20 hours.	Burns, 25 days.
---------------------	------------------------	--------------------

Where *poison has been the cause of death, the time which elapses between its administration and death* should be carefully registered:—

EXAMPLES.

Laudanum, (Suicide) 8 hours.	Oxalic Acid, (Suicide) 20 minutes.	Arsenic (Murder) 30 hours.
------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

* Appendix to the First Report.

EXAMPLES of Certificates which may be left by the Medical Attendant in the hands of the Informant.

Name	James Leighton.	Name	Thomas Evans.
Cause of Death . .	Small Pox (natural) 11 days.	Cause of Death . .	Measles, 10 days. Pneumonia, 6 days.

(*P. Mort.*) should be added where the cause of death has been verified by a post mortem examination.

Name	William Read.	Name	Mary Black.
Cause of Death . .	Consumption, 2 years. Pneumothorax, 10 hours.	Cause of Death . .	Apoplexy (second attack), 1 hour. Blood in the ventricles of the brain. (<i>P. Mort.</i>)

STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

(As this list has been drawn up principally for the use of those who return the *causes of death*—many diseases are omitted; but the generic names of cutaneous diseases, and of others which are not fatal, have been introduced to indicate the place which they should occupy, if the nosology should be employed in classifying cases of sickness.)

The names which it is recommended should be used in the registers are in the first column; the names opposite to them are synonymes, which may be used at the discretion of the medical informant, if considered more appropriate in the particular case. The utility, however, of adhering as much as possible to uniformity will be obvious, and has already been pointed out.

(1.)—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

This class comprises diseases which have been observed to be epidemic, endemic, or contagious. The blood is probably, in the greater number of them, the primary seat of disease; and they may be considered, by hypothesis, the results of specific poisons, of organic origin, either derived from without, or generated within the body.

(Hippocrates, Sydenham, Sprengel, Ozanam, Villermé, Williams, Liebig.)

1 a SMALL-POX (natural). Variola,

Without previous vaccination of any kind, is to be always understood.

The petechial, confluent, semiconfluent, distinct, varicelloid varieties of Small-pox may be distinguished. Pneumonia is often a fatal complication of Small-pox and measles; such cases should be registered, "Small-pox; Pneumonia," &c. (*Dr. Gregory, Mr. Ceely.*)*

b SMALL-POX (second attack).

c SMALL-POX,—† after Cow-pox.

This entry is never to be used unless the vaccination shall have left a cicatrix; nor even then, until 30 days have elapsed after vaccination. It often happens in

* The writers whose names are cited must not be held responsible for the opinions expressed in the notes. They are referred to either because they have given summaries of the present state, or have extended the domain of our knowledge by original investigations. They are of course but a small number of the many eminent contributors to medical science who have adorned the present age; but in their writings will be found the prevailing medical opinions, which will for some years guide the medical practitioners of this country in returning the causes of death. It has not been thought necessary to refer to the particular works; but where monographs have not been published, articles by the writers on the particular subjects will be found in the *Library of Medicine*, the *Cyclopædus of Medicine*, *Anatomy*, and *Surgery*, the *Transactions of Medical Societies*, or in the *Medical Journals*. The various nosologies, Cooper and Copland's Dictionaries, the works on the Practice of Physic by Mason Good, Craigie, Bright, and Addison, and the Lectures of Dr. Watson might also be named. As the object has been to refer to writings easily accessible to every medical practitioner who may have occasion to return the causes of death, the names of few foreign or ancient writers have been cited. This is mentioned that the omission might not be misinterpreted. The writers at the end of each class have generally treated of the diseases of the class.

an epidemic that children are vaccinated after infection by Small-pox, which in such cases pursues its natural course, and should be registered "Natural Small-pox—vaccination performed only days before the Small-pox eruption."

d SMALL-POX,—‡ after vaccination, which did not leave cicatrices.

‡ State here the time that has elapsed after vaccination:—Thus, "Small-pox, two years after Cow-pox."

e CHICKEN-POX.

Varicella.

2 MILIARIA.

Miliary Fever.

3 MEASLES.

Rubeola; morbilli.

Rubeola maligna may be distinguished by the epithet "malignant;" so also may *Scarlatina maligna*.

4 *a* SCARLATINA.

Scarlet Fever; Rosalia.

b SCARLATINA, followed by Dropsy.

c PUTRID SORE THROAT (Scarlatina.) Angina maligna. (*Dr Tweedie*.)

5 DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheritis.

This specific inflammation, with the exudation of coagulable lymph, is frequently called *Angina membranacea*, and *ulcerated sore throat*. There are neither true eschars nor ulcers. (*Bretonneau*.)

6 MUMPS.

Cynanche Parotidea; Parotitis; Parotia.

7 HOOPING-COUGH.

Pertussis; Chin-cough.

8 CROUP.

Cynanche Trachealis.

Whenever Croup is a secondary disease, or is complicated with diphtheria (5)—it should be so registered.

9 THRUSH.

Aphthæ; Lily.

Aphthæ, with vesicles, ulcers of the follicles, or a concrete mucous secretion, are included in this entry. The latter form is called *Muguet* in France, and Lily, the corresponding English name, in some parts of this country. Aphthæ occur in the latter stages of Chronic Diseases, to which, and not to "Thrush," the death must be referred.

10 DIARRHŒA.

Looseness; purging; bowel complaint; lientery. (*Latham*.)

When the Diarrhœa occurs in the course of Typhus, of Consumption, or of other diseases, the death should be referred to those heads.

11 DYSENTERY.

Dysentery; Flux; Bloody Flux; (*Johnson, Martin*.)

12 CHOLERA.

Cholera Asiatica; Epidemic Cholera; Cholera biliosa; Cholera infantum; Cholera morbus; Cholerine.

13 INFLUENZA.

Catarrhus Epidemicus; Epidemic Catarrh. (*Dr. Holland*.)

14 *a* SCURVY.

Scorbutus. (*Dr. Budd*.)

Scurvy is characterized by spongy, livid gums; it is confounded by the ignorant with the *scurfy* eruptions of children.

b PURPURA.

Purpura hæmorrhagica; Purples.

15 AGUE.

Febris intermittens; Intermittent Fever.

It must be stated whether the Ague was quotidian, tertian, or quartan; and the complications, without which it would be rarely fatal, should be added.

16 *a* REMITTENT FEVER.

Febris remittens.

Not to be applied to cases sometimes called "Infantile remittent fever," (see 80,) nor to any but cases of the genuine remittent fever so prevalent in the Tropics and rare in England.

b YELLOW FEVER.

Typhus Icterodes.

Probably an aggravated form of Remittent Fever.

17 *a* TYPHUS.

Febris Typhoides; Dothinenteria.

Two forms have been observed; the one (*Dothinenteria*) with ulceration of the glands of Peyer; the other without this character. Some writers distinguish "gastric fever," "nervous fever," "synochus," synocha," "jail fever," "camp fever." These terms may be employed at the discretion of the informant, but the common distinction of the varieties of fatal Typhus is not founded on essential characters. Care should be taken not to confound idiopathic inflammation of the lungs, brain, or mucous membranes with Typhus, which is a distinct well-marked disease. (*Louis; Christison; Southwood Smith.*)

The more important complications of typhus, such as erysipelas, meningia (see note 71 *b*), pneumonia, perforation of the intestine, and peritonitis, should be registered; the existence of petechiæ, rose-spots, ulcers of the glands of Peyer, glandular disorganization, may also be noticed in this important disease.

18 PUERPERAL FEVER or METRIA.

Uterine Phlebitis; Puerperal peritonitis; Childbed Fever, 104.
(*Dr. R. Lee; Dr. Ferguson.*)

Metria has been derived from *μητρα*, the womb—(root *μητηρ*, mother).

19 PESTIS.

Plague

Was prevalent in England down to the close of the 17th century. 68,956 deaths were reported in the London bills of mortality, A.D. 1665. Only two cases were reported in 1679. It then merged in "spotted fever," or "ague and fever," and has now disappeared. May not isolated cases, however, occur sporadically, and be confounded with Typhus?

20 RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Rheumatismus; Rheumatism (acute).

Rheumatism is rarely fatal except when it is acute and attacks the membranes of the heart or brain; such cases should be registered "Rheumatic Pericarditis." "Rheumatic Meningitis." &c. See "Chronic Rheumatism," 106. (*Dr. Bright; Dr Macleod.*)

21 *a* SYPHILIS (Primary).

Lues Venerea; Venereal Disease;
Chancre.

b SYPHILIS (Secondary.)

(*Hunter; Mr. Parker, M. Ricord.*
Mr. Acton.)

22 *a* ERYSIPELAS.

Ignis sacer; Rose; St. Anthony's Fire.

b TRAUMATIC ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas is either simple, phlegmonous, or œdematous. It occurs occasionally at the close or in the course of other maladies, to which *and* to Erysipelas, the death should in such cases be referred. Erysipelas frequently follows wounds and surgical operations. The operation, as well as the disease for which it was performed, should be registered thus:—"Scrofulous disease of ankle joint,—amputation of the leg,—Erysipelas." See 145.

c ERYTHEMA.

This rash or superficial blush of the skin is sometimes confounded with Erysipelas. It is frequently symptomatic of disorders of the digestive organs.

23 *a* NECUSIA.

A disease produced by puncture or infection in dissection; inoculation with the matter of a dead body; Cellulitis venenata. (*Dr. Duncan; Mr. Stafford; Dr. Williams.*)

Necusia has been derived from *νεκρὸς*, the dead body.

- b* MALIGNANT PUSTULE. Pustule Maligne.
Occurs sometimes in butchers, or others who have handled the carcasses of infected animals.
- c* HOSPITAL GANGRENE. See 39. (*Butter.*)
- d* TETANUS. See 53.
- e* MILDEW MORTIFICATION. Gangræna ustilaginea; Ergotism.
- 24 GLANDERS. Equinia; Farcinoma.
It may be stated how the disease was contracted. (*Elliotson; Rayer.*)
- 25 HYDROPHOBIA.
The time which elapses between the bite of the rabid animal and the death of the patient should be mentioned. If spontaneous cases ever occur, and prove fatal, they should be carefully distinguished.
- 26 PORRIGO. Tinea; Favus; Scald-head; Ringworm of the scalp. (*Plumbe, Phillips, Gruby.*)
- 27 SCABIES. Itch, Psora. (*Raspail, E. Wilson.*)
26, 27, are not fatal diseases, but belong to this class.

(2.)—SPORADIC DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN OR VARIABLE SEAT.

This class consists of diseases of variable seat, or diseases in which the nature of the morbid product or action is, as in cancer, of more importance than the part affected.

(*Meckel, Andral, Carswell, Craveilhaire, Craigie.*)

- 28 HÆMORRHAGE. Bleeding. Rupture or bursting of a Blood Vessel. Hæmorrhagia.

If the bleeding be from wounded arteries or veins, this should be stated. It is commonly supposed that the discharge of blood from the lungs and other internal organs is, like external hæmorrhage, from an opened blood-vessel. This is an error. Hæmorrhage from the rupture of a blood-vessel is rare. The blood is exhaled from the capillary system of internal organs. Death should be ascribed to rupture of a blood-vessel only when the rupture has been detected; and it will then be more convenient to use "laceration or bursting of an artery or vein," as the case may be, giving the name of the particular vessel.

When the hæmorrhage arises from the bursting of an aneurismal sac, or of varicose veins, the entry should be "Aneurism burst."—"Varicose vein burst."

Fatal hæmorrhage occurs in Fevers, in Scurvy, and in Purpura, of which, and some specific alteration in the blood, it is then the result. The cases should be registered "Scurvy with hæmorrhage from the gums," &c. &c.

Hæmorrhage is the frequent result of morbid alterations or deposits in the tissues, as in Consumption and Cancer. It is here a secondary malady.

Hæmorrhage is also produced by obstructions of the venous circulation, as in some diseases of the heart and liver.

These remarks apply generally to Epistaxis, Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis, Melæna, Hæmorrhoids, Hæmaturia (which are named distinct diseases), as well as to other Hæmorrhages. When Hæmorrhage takes place in the head, it causes Apoplexy and Paralysis. (*Dr. Watson.*)

- a* EPISTAXIS. Bleeding from the Nose.
- b* HÆMOPTYSIS. Discharge of blood (generally red) from the lungs by coughing; spitting of blood.
- c* HÆMATEMESIS. Vomiting of blood (generally dark).
- d* MELÆNA. Discharge of black blood by stool from the intestines.

- e* HÆMORRHOIDS. Bleeding piles.
- f* HÆMATURIA. Discharge of blood from the urethra (frequently from stone in the kidneys); bloody urine.
- g* MENORRHAGIA. Uterine hæmorrhage (*not* after delivery).
- h* FLOODING. After Childbirth or Abortion, see 104.
- 29 *a* ANÆMIA. Bloodlessness; Sanguinis defectus.
- b* CHLOROSIS. Green sickness.
- 30 DROPSY. Hydrops; Anasarca; Œdema.
- For the acute Dropsy following Scarlatina, see "Scarlatina." Whenever there is "Dropsy," it should be registered, and referred to the heart, lung, or kidney diseases, if they be positively proved to exist either by the symptoms or *post mortem* examination. Where there is a doubt about the existence of the organic disease, "Dropsy" alone should be used. Dropsy occurs in Chlorosis, after intermittents, in scurvy, and in the impoverished state of blood produced by inadequate nourishment; which should always in such cases be registered as well as the Dropsy. When partial Dropsy occurs from the obstruction of a vein or veins, it should be so stated. The effusions in Pleurisy, Pericarditis, and other inflammations of Serous Membranes should be registered "Pleurisy with serous effusion," &c. A distinct name is given to this form of Pleurisy, "Empyema." "Beriberi" is allied to Dropsy. (*Dr. Wells, Dr. Blackall, Dr. Watson.*)
- a* DROPSY (acute). Inflammatory Dropsy; Febrile Dropsy.
- b* DROPSY, with Granular Disease of Kidneys. (95).
- c* HEART DISEASE, with Dropsy. (59 and 60).
- d* HYDROTHORAX. Water on the chest. See "Empyema." (70 *b*.)
- Is generally a symptom of Heart Disease, which should be registered.
- e* HYDROPERICARDIUM. Dropsy of the Heart sac; water in the pericardium, see note *d*.
- f* ASCITES. Dropsy in the belly.
- The Ascites arising from a peculiar disease (Cirrhosis) of the liver, or from Chronic Peritonitis, should be carefully distinguished from general Dropsy, which involves the abdomen with other parts of the organization. See 90.
- g* HYDROCELE. Water in the tunica albuginea.
- A troublesome disease, but can scarcely be a cause of death, except when an operation is performed for its removal.
- h* OVARIAN DROPSY. Hydrops ovarii. (*Dr. Seymour.*)
- i* CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS.
- This term should be applied exclusively to the Chronic Dropsy of the head (See 46.)
- 31 *a* ABSCESS. Abscessus.
- b* PURULENT DEPOSIT. Purulent infiltration; Phlebitis.
- Pus is deposited in the serous sacs, the brain, the lungs, the liver, and other parts of the body after inflammation of the veins, surgical operations, childbirth, erysipelas, typhus, scarlatina, &c. The diseases which appear to have led to the formation of the deposits should be registered.
- Abscess is a frequent termination of local inflammations; to which and the abscess, the death, in such cases, must be ascribed. *Psoas abscess, Lumbar abscess*, and abscesses which form without the visible signs of inflammation, are generally scrofulous affections of the joints and glands.

c TUMOUR (FIBROUS) OF—

Fibrous and adipose tumours are the principal enlargements which cannot be referred to the preceding heads. Fatal tumours are commonly of a malignant character. (*Dr. Warren.*)

d POLYPUS OF—

38 a ATROPHY OF—

Atrophia.

b EMACIATION.

Decline ; wasting ; marasmus.

The part affected to be added after atrophy, which should only be applied to local defects of nutrition. When the emaciation is general, it is usually the result of tuberculous or of some other chronic disease. It is then a mere symptom. The same remark will apply to general debility. (42.)

39 MORTIFICATION.

Gangrænea ; Sphacelus ; Sloughing.

a RAMOLISSEMENT OF—

Softening.

b DRY GANGRENE OF—

Gangræna Senilis.

c HOSPITAL GANGRENE OF—

(23). Gangræna Nosocomialis.

d CANCRUM ORIS

Water-canker ; Gangræna oris.

e FROST-BITTEN IN—

Gangrene from cold (see 136).

f TRAUMATIC GANGRENE OF—

Gangrene from injuries (see Violent Deaths, 144).

Under "Mortification" should be registered all the remaining varieties. (*Carswell.*)

If mortification occur after Hernia, an operation, a blister, &c., it should be registered "Hernia, Mortification of the intestine," &c.

40 CATACAUSIS.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The circumstances in which it appears to have happened should be briefly stated.

41 OLD AGE.

Senectus ; Natural Decay ; Natural Debility from age ; Climacteric Disease. (*Sir Henry Hallford.*)

There is reason to believe that many of the diseases of the aged are not detected ; and that the terms, "Old Age," and "Natural Decay," are often incorrectly assigned as causes of death. Pneumonia is a very frequent cause of death in the aged ; and can be detected by the physical signs, though its other symptoms may be latent.

42 a DEBILITY (from Birth).

Debilitas. Low vitality, low vital tenacity. (38) (47).

Has been generally used to designate the unknown cause of the death occurring shortly after birth, or perhaps more frequently from premature birth.

b PREMATURE BIRTH.

The mortality of the child (fœtus) in utero is probably very great (*Dr. Granville*); but as little is known of the diseases of intra-uterine life, "premature birth" should be employed in entering every case of death occurring between the seventh and ninth months of pregnancy. "Premature birth" must be the result of the mother's or the child's malady or injury, which should be written, if known, *under* premature birth.

43 MALFORMATION.

(*Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*)

a CYANOSIS.

Blue Disease.

b SPINA BIFIDA.

c IMPERFORATE ANUS, &c.

Anus imperforatus.

44 WORMS.

Vermes ; verminatio.

a HYDATIDS.

Acephalocystis endogena ; A. Multifida ; Echinococcus hominis.

b TAPE WORM.

Tænia Solium.

c STRONGILUS GIGAS.

d ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES. Round Worm.

e ASCARIS VERMICULARIS. Thread Worm.

Other parasitic animals, and indeed those above named, though frequent complications of infantile diseases, rarely prove fatal. When such curious species as the *Trichina Spiralis* are discovered, they should be mentioned after the fatal disease. (*Dr. Arthur Farre.*)

(3.)—SPORADIC DISEASES OF SPECIAL SYSTEMS AND ORGANS.

This class consists of Congestions, Inflammations, the results of Inflammations in certain parts, and Mechanical or Functional Diseases.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

(*Abercrombie, Marshall Hall.*)

45 *a* MENINGITIS. Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain,—the Pia Mater, or Arachnoid; Arachnitis; Phrenitis; Phrensy; Brain Fever.

b ENCEPHALITIS. Inflammation of the substance of the Brain; Cerebritis. Cerebellitis; Ramolissement or *Necrencephalus* (one form of).

c CEPHALITIS.
“Cephalitis” may be employed to designate the inflammation in the head when inflammation affects both the membranes and the substance of the brain to nearly an equal extent, or when the diagnosis is uncertain. (*Rostan, Lallemand.*)

d MYELITIS. Inflammation of the Spinal Marrow.
State whether with or without Ramolissement.

46 HYDROCEPHALUS (Acute). Water on the Brain; Tubercular Meningitis. (*Rufz, P. H. Green, 33, 30.*)

Inflammation of the central parts of the Brain (*Abercrombie.*)

47 APOPLEXY. Apoplexia; Apoplectic Fit; Stroke
Sudden death is frequently referred to Apoplexy upon no satisfactory evidence; while effusion of blood into the arachnoid of infants is often overlooked, if we are to admit, according to M. Cruveilhier’s researches, that it destroys more than *one-third* of the infants who die shortly after birth. (*Anat. Path.*)

48 *a* PARALYSIS OF—*Hæmencephalus; Necrencephalus.*
Paralytic Stroke; Hemiplegia; Paraplegia (28).

To cases of Apoplexy, complicated with Paralysis, the old term “Paraplexy” may be applied. When ruptured vessels, or clots of blood, or *ramolissement* (*necrencephalus*) are detected, the part of the brain or spinal marrow affected should be stated. The *parts* paralyzed should be added after Paralysis. Loss of sensibility is *Anæsthesia*, loss of mobility *Acinesia*. *Barbiers* appears to be a peculiar form of Paralysis.

b SHAKING PALSY. Paralysis Agitans.

Paralysis caused by lead, mercury, or arsenic, should be referred to its cause.

49 DELIRIUM TREMENS. Trembling with Delirium. Mania a potu.

The cause may be stated. See “Intemperance,” 135.

50 CHOREA. St. Vitus’s Dance; Tarantism.

51 *a* MANIA. Madness; Insanity.

b MONOMANIA.

Melancholia ; Partial Insanity.

c DEMENTIA.

Mental imbecility ; Incoherence ; Insanity.

d IDIOCY.

Congenital Idiocy ; malformation of the Brain. See 43.

When lunatics die of Phthisis, Apoplexy, and other diseases, the cases should be registered "Monomania, Phthisis," &c. &c. &c. (*Gall, Spurzheim, Burrows, Prichard, Conolly.*)

52 *a* EPILEPSY.

Epilepsia ; falling sickness. Epileptic Fit.

b HYSTERIA.

Hysterics ; Hysterical Fit.

53 *a* TETANUS.

Trismus ; lock-jaw ; opisthotonos ; emprosthotonos ; pleurosthotonos ; tonic spasm. (*Mr. Curling.*)

b TRAUMATIC TETANUS.

(See 23d, 145.)

c CRAMP.

Tonic Spasm of particular Muscles ; Spasmus.

The Tetanus of Infancy (*trismus nascentium*) may be distinguished. Fatal cases of Tetanus are generally induced by wounds (Traumatic Tetanus) ; the nature and locality of which should be added. "Cramp," when fatal, may probably be regarded as a form of Tetanus.

54 CONVULSIONS

Convulsio ; Eclampsia ; Clonic Spasms.

The irregular muscular contractions, which cannot be referred to the preceding heads, are called "Convulsions." When the Convulsions occur in the course of other diseases, such, for instance, as "Diarrhœa," or are excited by teething (74) the cause of death should be registered "Diarrhœa ; Convulsions," or "teething ; convulsions." "All spasmodic and convulsive actions have their source in one of three parts of the excito-motory system : the first series have their origin in the spinal marrow itself, the axis or centre of the system : I shall designate these cases by the epithet *centric*. The second series have their source in the excitor nerves, consequently at a distance from that centre : I shall denominate them the *excentric*. A third series, like the spasmodic tic of the seventh pair, in the course of the motor nerve." "Convulsions belong to the late periods, and the close of all the diseases of the nervous system, as on the other hand, repeated convulsions eventually affect the encephalon," p. 38, p. 71. (*Dr. Marshall Hall. On the Nervous System.*) It may be added, that convulsions are one of the most common symptoms of zymotic disease and poisoning. When the convulsions are excentric, the nature of the excitement should be stated. (*Evanson and Maunsell.*)

Cephalalgia, Vertigo, Catalepsy, Ecstasy, Lethargy, Spinal Irritation, need scarcely be mentioned in a Fatal Nosology.

55 *a* NEURALGIA.

b TIC DOULOUREUX.

Neuritis ?

56 OPHTHALMIA or OPHTHALMITIS. Inflammation of the Eye.

Purulent and scrofulous ophthalmia, and the other affections of the eye, may be distinguished when they are in any way connected with the cause of death. With a slight modification, this remark will apply to diseases of the ear. See note 71.

57 OTITIS.

Inflammation of the Ear.

(See the previous note.)

The nervous system is so important in man, that its morbid phenomena have been examined from different points of view, and very properly referred to many distinct diseases, which sometimes co-exist, or are reciprocally causes and effects. All the distinct diseases which led to the death should be registered, and as much as is practicable in the order of causation ; which appears often reversed in differ-

ent cases. No special rule can be laid down applicable to all cases; but the following are examples: "Encephalitis, softening of the Brain, Paralysis;" "Apoplexy, Paralysis;" "Ossified arteries, Hæmorrhage; Apoplexy." "Meningitis, Mania." "Mania, Encephalitis, Dementia, thickening of Cranium;" "Dementia, Paralysis." "Carcinoma of Cerebellum, Epilepsy." "Softening of Spinal Marrow, Paraplegia."

ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

(*Corvisart, Laennec, Dr. Hope, Dr. Clendinning, Dr. Stokes*).

58 *a* CARDITIS.

Inflammation of the muscular parts of the heart.

May be applied as a general term, equivalent to "Inflammation of the Heart."

b. PERICARDITIS.

Inflammation of the external membrane, and of the sac in which the heart is contained.

Whether with or without effusion of lymph, pus, or serum may be stated. See Rheumatic Fever (20). (*Pictairn, Dundas, Wells*.)

c. ENDOCARDITIS.

Inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart. (*Bouillaud*.)

Frequently co-exists with pericarditis (endopericarditis) and is generally rheumatic

59 *Disease* OF THE *Cardiac* VALVES.

Substitute "Mitral," "Tricuspid," or "Semilunar," for "*Cardiac*;" and "Ossification," "Contraction," "Vegetation," &c., for "*Disease*," as the case may require.

60 *a* HYPERTROPHY OF THE *Heart*. *Hypercardia*; Enlargement of the heart; *Hypertrophia cordis*.

Dilatation, softening, ossification, and "simple," "eccentric," or "concentric" (?) Hypertrophy, and the combination of these varieties, may be registered when accurately distinguished. Substitute "left ventricle," "right ventricle," "left auricle," "right auricle," for "*Heart*" as may be required.

It has been elsewhere stated, that when Rheumatism has existed, in connection with disease of the Heart, it should always be registered.—"Rheumatic Endocarditis," "Rheumatic Pericarditis, Hypertrophy of Heart, Dropsy," "Endocarditis, Contraction of Mitral Valves, Hypertrophy of Left Ventricle, Dropsy," are examples of the mode of registering complications of Heart disease in the order of sequence. *Dropsy* is so important a symptom that it should be invariably registered after the lesion by which it is believed to be caused.

b ATROPHY OF THE *Heart*.

Wasting of the Heart; *Atrophia cordis*.

See the note under "Hypertrophy," 60 *a*.

61 ANEURISM OF THE *Heart*.

Aneurisma.

Substitute "left ventricle," &c.; "aorta," "popliteal artery," or any other artery, for "*Heart*," and prefix "true," "false," as occasion may require.

Death is often caused by the bursting of the heart or of the vessel, which may be registered after the aneurism. Ulceration is the most frequent cause of rupture of the heart; which is, however, sometimes caused by degeneration of the muscular tissue. (*Hodgson*.)

62 ANGINA PECTORIS.

Suffocative breast pang; neuralgia of the heart. (*Heberden, Forbes*.)

State whether there is disease of the heart.

63 FAINTING.

Syncope.

Fainting, Polypus, Cramp, Palpitation, &c. of the Heart, are rarely independent and fatal diseases: but they may be registered as well as the organic changes, when they are secondary diseases, and the immediate cause of death.

64 *a* ARTERITIS.

Inflammation of arteries.

Is believed to be a cause of Dry Gangrene. (*Dupuytren*.)

b OSSIFICATION OF ARTERIES

Sometimes induces Dry Gangrene, Softening of Brain, Hæmorrhage, Affections of the Heart, which are the direct causes of death.

65 PHLEBITIS

Is of rare occurrence, except as the effect of wounds, the nature of which should always be stated. (*Arnott.*)

66 VARICOSE VEINS.

Varix: hypertrophy of veins.

Only fatal when it gives rise to rupture of the veins and hæmorrhage, or ulcers.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

(*Lænnec, Louis, Andral, Williams.*)

67 LARYNGITIS.

Inflammation of the Larynx, Œdema of the Glottis.

"Chronic Laryngitis, or ulceration of the larynx," is very rarely a primary disease. It occurs in Phthisis, Syphilis, and Cancer, and should be registered accordingly.

68 LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

Spasms of the Glottis, Crowing Disease.

Where the cause of the affection is known, it should be stated. (*Dr. Hugh Ley.*)

69 *a* BRONCHITIS.

Inflammation of the Air Tubes, Catarrh, Tracheitis; Peripneumonia notha.

"Sthenic," "Asthenic," "Chronic" Bronchitis may be distinguished in the registers. Bronchitis is frequently a complication of Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Phthisis, and should in such cases be registered "Emphysema; Bronchitis," &c.

b BRONCHORHŒA.

Bronchial Flux; Humoral Asthma; Ptituitous Catarrh.

70 *a* PLEURISY, or PLEURITIS.

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the Lungs and Chest.

It is rarely fatal except when it terminates in effusion, and it should then be registered "Empyema." "Rheumatic Pleurisy" should be distinguished. *Diaphragmitic pleurisy* is an important variety of Pleurisy. See note 71.

b EMPYEMA.

Fluid, the product of inflammation within the Pleura. (*Dr. Walshe.*)

c PNEUMOTHORAX.

Air within the Pleura; generally from perforation of the membrane in Phthisis.

71 *a* CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. Pulmonary Apoplexy.

b PNEUMONIA, or PNEUMONITIS. Inflammation of the tissue of the Air Cells; Peripneumonia.

It should be stated whether of the right or left lung, or both. "Red hepatisation," "Yellow hepatisation," "Splenization," may be added, as the case may require. "Vesicular Pneumonia," "Interlobular Pneumonia," and "Typhoid Pneumonia," may also be distinguished. When Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Pleurisy succeed each other or other diseases, they should be registered in the presumed order of succession thus, "Hooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Pneumonia," "Influenza, Pneumonia, Pleurisy." (*M. Grisolle.*)

Pneumonia is the common name for inflammation of the lungs; it would be convenient to call the purely inflammatory affection "pneumonitis," and to reserve "pneumonia" for the much more frequent inflammation supervening on small-pox, hooping-cough, measles, typhus, and other diseases of the epidemic class. The same distinction may be advantageously extended to all other inflammations.

c PLEURIPNEUMONIA.

Inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

72 *a* ASTHMA.

Paroxysms of difficult breathing.

b EMPHYSEMA.

In popular language, "Asthma" is employed in the same sense as "difficulty of breathing" (Dyspnœa), arising from a great variety of causes, of which it is justly considered a symptom. Emphysema, true asthma, is generally complicated, when fatal, with disease of the heart and bronchitis, which should be registered. (*Louis.*)

Hypertrophy, dilatation, contraction of the air tubes, are observed chiefly in Phthisis. The lung is of course liable to be the seat of hæmorrhage, dropsy, œdema, cancer, and tubercle; the latter being the cause of phthisis, its most destructive disease.

73 PHTHISIS.

Phthisis is still retained in this place; it is not universally admitted that it belongs to the same genus as scrofula. See 33 *g*.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

(*Abercrombie, Johnson, Hodgkin, Kiernan, Symonds.*)

(*Intestinal Canal.*)

74 TEETHING.

Dentitio.

The process of teething is rarely an immediate cause of death, except when it occasions affections of the mucous membranes and of the nervous system. The teething and the secondary diseases should be registered.

75 *a* GLOSSITIS.

Inflammation of the tongue.

b STOMATITIS.

Inflammation of the mouth.

c PAROTITIS.

Inflammation of the parotid glands, See Mumps, Scrofula, and Typhus. (6) (17) (33).

76 QUINSEY.

Tonsillitis; Cynanche tonsillaris. Inflammation of the tonsils.

77 PHARYNGITIS.

Inflammation of the pharynx.

78 ŒSOPHAGITIS.

Inflammation of the œsophagus.

79 GASTRITIS.

Inflammation of the internal coats of the stomach.

The anatomical appearances, such as arborescent, punctiform, &c., injections, the colour of the mucous membranes, softening, induration, or hypertrophy, may be shortly stated, in this rare disease.

80 ENTERITIS.

Inflammation of the internal coats and of the glands of the small or large intestines; generally extending to the submucous and muscular coats. Ileo-colitis.

Duodenitis is inflammation of the Duodenum. Colitis is inflammation of the large intestine. Gastro-enteritis may be applied to a complication of Gastritis and Enteritis. Chronic, acute, and sub-acute inflammations of the intestinal canal have been distinguished. "Infantile Remittent Fever" is, according to some pathologists, a sub-inflammation of the intestinal tube.

81 *a* PERITONITIS.

Inflammation of the peritoneum

Is "partial" or "general." Follows intestinal "hernia," "injuries," "perforation;" which are the primary causes of death. "Erythematic" Peritonitis has been distinguished. Puerperal Peritonitis should be so designated. See (18 & 104.)

b TUBERCULAR PERITONITIS.

Chronic Peritonitis will almost always be found to be tubercular; and should then be so designated. (33.)

82 *a* ILEUS.

Inflammation and gangrene of the muscular coat of the intestine. Iliac passion.

Constipation sometimes gives rise to, and is sometimes caused by, *Ileus*. *Colic* is rarely fatal unless it terminate in *Ileus*. Alvine concretions and torpor of the intestine are causes of constipation. These particulars may be noticed. "Twist of the bowel," as it is called, causes "*Ileus*."

b INTUSSUSCEPTION.

Invagination of the bowel; a part of the bowel introduced into the part below.

c LEAD COLIC.

Colic of Poictou; Painter's colic; lead colic; *colica pictonum*; *colica pictorum*.

This is one of the results of poisoning by lead. It belongs to the head "Poisoning." (137.)

83 HERNIA.

Rupture.

"Congenital," "inguinal," "crural," or "umbilical," should be prefixed. Strangulation of the bowel produces peritonitis; which might, if thought necessary, be registered. Where an operation has been performed, state that circumstance, as thus: *old umbilical hernia; operation (36 hours.)* (Lawrence.)

84 STRICTURE OF—

Add the part of the intestinal canal affected.

Is generally either a consequence of previous ulceration or of cancerous disease; and causes death by inanition, or by constipation and ileus. "Spasmodic Stricture" may perhaps produce the same results.

85 *a* ULCERATION OF—*b* PERFORATION OF—

Add the part of the intestinal canal affected.

Ulceration is generally the effect of enteritis, dysentery, or typhus; and may cause fatal peritonitis by perforating the intestines. The perforation of the stomach, or bowel, is at times spontaneous; it may be the effect of acrid poisons, or be produced after death by the gastric juice. (Carswell, Hodgkin.) 32; 35.

86 *a* DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion.

The *embarras gastrique* of the French, and "bilious attack," have been designated "Acute Dyspepsia." A deficient, excessive, perverted appetite (anorexia, bulimia, pica) and heartburn, as well as nausea, vomiting, flatulence, tympanites, are either symptoms of other diseases, or are referred to this head. (Dr. Todd; Dr. R. D. Thomson.)

b PYROSIS.

Water-brash. Gastrorrhœa.

c GASTRALGIA.

Gastrodynia, Cardialgia, Enterodynia, Enteralgia, morbid sensibility of the stomach, Gastric Dyspepsia.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Worms, Salivation, Ascites, Hæmorrhoids, *Tabes Mesenterica*, will be found in other classes.

87 PANCREAS DISEASE.

The diseases of the Pancreas are inflammation and such as affect the body generally. When detected, their nature should be stated. For the disease most common—*Scirrhus*, see (35).

87* SPLEEN DISEASE.
(Liver.)

Splenitis; congestion, or enlargement, of spleen.

88 HEPATITIS.

Inflammation of the Liver.

"Acute" or "Chronic" may be prefixed; and "terminating in abscess" be added in well-marked cases.

89 *a* JAUNDICE.

Icterus.

Jaundice may arise when the bile is retained undecomposed in the blood (*Liebig*); from obstruction of the ducts; from gall stones, or congestion, inflammation, and adventitious deposits in the Liver. The cause of Jaundice should be recorded. When Jaundice terminates in Apoplexy, it should be so registered.

b GALL STONES.

Chololithus; biliary calculi.

90 CIRRHOSIS.

Tuberculated liver; nutmeg liver; hob-nailed liver.

91 FATTY LIVER.

Adipose degeneration of the liver.

The functional disorders of the Liver—diminution, excess, depravation of the biliary secretion—are either symptoms of diseases, or are rarely fatal.

URINARY ORGANS.

(*Prout, Bright, Brodie, Christison.*)

92 NEPHRITIS.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Pyelitis has been applied to inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis and cavities of the kidney. (*M. Rayer, Mr. G. Robinson.*)

93 ISCHURIA.

Suppression of the secretion of urine.

This with the following affection is generally a symptom of diseases. It sometimes precedes coma and convulsions.

94 DIURESIS.

Excessive secretion of urine, not containing sugar.

95 GRANULAR DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS OR NEPHRIA. Bright's Disease. Renal Dropsy. Albuminuria.

Nephria has been derived from νεφρός.

The presence of *Nephria*, is inferred with considerable certainty if the urine be impregnated with albumen, diminished in quantity, and of low specific gravity. When the return of the blood by the renal vein is obstructed, or congestion is produced, albumen is effused with the urine. (*Robinson.*) Dropsy, inflammation, and coma occur, and should be registered in the order of their occurrence. The same rule should be applied whether nephria follow or precede other diseases; such as disease of the heart and liver.

The albumen in the urine has been distinguished by Dr. Prout as serous and chylous: if the latter be ever observed, it should be described.

96 DIABETES.

A disease with sugar in the urine. Diabetes mellitus.

Co-existing diseases—such as *phthisis* and *jaundice*—should be registered.

97 *a* STONE—(*Uric Acid*).

Calculus. Lithia.

When it can be ascertained, the composition of the stone should be stated—beginning with the nucleus. For *Uric Acid*, therefore, substitute *Oxalate of Lime*, *Cystic Oxide*, *Phosphate of Lime*, the *Triple Phosphate of Magnesia and Ammonia*—as the case may require. It may be mentioned whether the stone was in the kidney or the bladder; and when operations were performed for its removal, by what affections they were followed.

b GRAVEL—(*Uric Acid*.)

(See the note under Stone.)

98 *a* CYSTITIS.

Inflammation of the bladder.

b CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Cystirrhœa. Chronic inflammation of the bladder.

99 DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

The most common diseases are inflammation, enlargement, and concretions—which may be substituted for *disease* in the registers. (*Sir E. Home, Mr. Coulson.*)

100. STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA. Ischuria urethralis.

For obvious reasons, several of the diseases of the urinary organs co-exist or succeed each other; thus, Stricture of the Urethra may give rise to diseases of the

bladder and kidneys. Stone is the accidental consequence of an altered state of the urine; and when it is formed, may occasion inflammation of the bladder or suppuration of the kidneys. Diabetes, in the phraseology of Dr. Prout, is the result of derangements in the primary or secondary assimilative functions; and the oxalic acid diathesis is, according to him, connected with epidemics and cutaneous eruptions—as uric acid is with gout, and lactic acid with rheumatism.

ORGANS OF GENERATION.

(*Gooch, Blundell, Ferguson, Lee, Ramsbotham, Locock.*)

- 101 ORCHITIS. Inflammation of the testicle.
Generally from Gonorrhœa, (21.)
- 102 HYSTERITIS. Inflammation of the uterus.
Excessively rare, except after childbirth. (104)
- 103 PARAMENIA. Mismenstruation. Amenorrhœa sup-
pressionis; Leucorrhœa. Chlorosis
(Green-sickness), 29.

From various motives it is probable that these affections will not always be distinguished in the registers; and it must be borne in mind that they are frequent symptoms of cancer or tuberculous disease of the uterus; which should be named (when detected) as the primary disease. For ovarian dropsy, see 30 *h*.

- 104 *a* CHILDBIRTH. Partus. Parodynia.
- b* ABORTION. Abortus.

“Miscarriage” is generally employed if the fœtus be expelled within six weeks after conception; “Abortion,” if between six weeks and six months; “Premature Labour,” if the delivery occur between the sixth and ninth months, when the child may live.

Childbirth, like Teething, is a physiological process, and only proves fatal by giving rise to the following accidental maladies; which should be registered after “Childbirth,” or “Abortion:” namely, “Exhaustion from Difficult Labour, from Deformed Pelvis,” &c. &c.; “Rupture of the Uterus;” “Extra-uterine Fetation:” “Flooding;” “Convulsions;” “Mania;” “Syncope;” “Abscess of the Mamma;” “Crural Phlebitis” (Phlegmasia dolens); “Uterine Phlebitis;” “Hysteritis;” “Peritonitis.” (The three last diseases are met with in Puerperal Fever (18) [Metria] and are supposed by some pathologists to be its anatomical cause.) Other diseases occur in or after delivery, and, as well as several of those above named, during pregnancy. Whenever females are known to be pregnant at the time of death, the word “Pregnant” should be inserted in the register.

The unimpregnated uterus is frequently the seat of carcinomatous diseases, tumors, polypus, ulceration, hæmorrhage; the designation which can be attended with little difficulty, if the remarks under those heads be consulted.

ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

(*Sir Benjamin Brodie.*)

- 105 ARTHRITIS (*knee*). Synovitis; inflammation of the
joints (*not Gout*).
- The particular joint or bone should be added as above in a parenthesis after this and the following heads. The termination of the Arthritis in suppuration, &c., should be recorded. Inflammation of the bursæ is very seldom fatal.
- 106 CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. See 20. Cold Rheumatism. Lum-
bago. (*Bright, Elliotson.*)
- 107 OSTITIS. Inflammation of the Bone. Pe-
riosteitis, Osteitis, Endosteitis,
(*Walshe.*)
- 108 EXOSTOSIS. Tumour of the Bone.

Generally arises from syphilitic irritation; and is rarely fatal itself, except by pressure on important parts.

109 BRITTLENESS OF THE BONES. *Fragilitas ossium.*

Is observed in cancer and some other diseases. It should be registered in such cases as a secondary disease.

110 *a* SOFTENING OF THE BONE. *Mollities ossium.*

Is often met with in Rickets. (33 *h.*)

b CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

111 CARIES. Ulceration of the Bone ; generally in Scrofula or Syphilis. (21, 32, 33.)

112 NECROSIS. Death of Bone. (39.)

The joints, bones, and ligaments are disorganized by inflammation, scrofula, and cancer ; affections to which the terms "white swelling" and "disease" are too indiscriminately applied. *Psoas abscess* is a primary lesion of the spine : it is almost invariably of a scrofulous nature. (33.)

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

(*Willan, Bateman, Biett, Cazenave and Schedel, E. Wilson.*)

Several species and varieties of all the subjoined cutaneous diseases are distinguished, but it is unnecessary to enter here into further detail, as they are rarely fatal.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 113 ROSEOLA. | Rash ; Rose Rash. |
| 114 URTICARIA. | Nettle Rash. |
| 115 ECZEMA. | Humid Tetter ; Running Scald ; Crusta Lactea. |
| 116 HERPES. | Tetter. Shingles. |
| 117 PEMPHIGUS. | Pompholyx ; febris bullosa. |
| 118 RUPIA. | Ulcus atonicum. |
| 119 ECTHYMA. | Phlyzacia agra ; scabies fera. |
| 120 IMPETIGO. | Crusted Tetter ; Cowrap. |
| 121 ACNE. | Varus ; Copper Nose. |
| 122 MENTAGRA. | Sycocis ; Chinwelk. |
| 123 LICHEN. | Papulæ ; Red Gum ; Prickly Heat. |
| 124 PRURIGO. | Pruritus. |
| 125 PSORIASIS. | Lepra Vulgaris ; Dry Scale ; Scaly Tetter ; Scaly Leprosy. |
| 126 PYTIRIASIS. | Dandriff. |
| 127 ICHTHYOSIS. | Fish-skin Disease ; an excessive production of epidermis. |
| 128 GREEK ELEPHANTIASIS. | Lepra Tuberculosa. |
| The Leprosy described by Moses. The disease is generally acquired in hot climates, and often becomes hereditary. The locality in which the disease began may be mentioned. The "Barbadoes leg" has been called Elephantiasis Arabica. | |
| 129 LUPUS. | Herpes exedens ; Noli me tangere Cancer lupus. |
| 130 MOLLUSCUM. | |
| 131 YAWS. | Framboesia. |

One variety is contagious.

Pellagra, Radesyge, Aleppo Evil, are endemic diseases in other countries ; but it is not improbable that careful observation may detect sporadic cases in this country. Several kinds of copper-coloured eruptions belong to secondary Syphilis. Rubeola, Scarlatina, Erythema, Erysipelas, Variola, Varicella, Miliaria, Porrigo, Scabies, characterized by eruptions on the skin, will be found in the epidemic and contagious class.

132 <i>a</i> CARBUNCLE.	Carbunculus ; anthrax.
<i>b</i> BOIL.	Furunculus.
133 PHLEGMON.	Inflammation of the Cellular Tissue and Skin.
134 WHITLOW.	Paronychia.

(4.)—EXTERNAL CAUSES: POISONING, ASPHYXIA, INJURIES.

Great numbers of the cases of disease in the previous classes are caused by external agents ; by intemperance, cold, want, and effluvial poisons. But where the external causes are not striking and obvious, they are very properly not registered ; for so much of their general influence as can be surmised is always understood to be in operation, and to be susceptible of demonstration, by reasoning on the wider basis of the aggregate facts. In the registration of deaths under this class, the following points should be attended to:—

(1.) Before deaths are ascribed to intemperance, starvation, poison, or injury, its agency should be distinctly ascertained.

(2.) Where a person who has suffered from previous intemperance, starvation, or poison, dies of a specific disease, the cause of death should be registered “ Intemperance ; Delirium Tremens,” “ Starvation ; Typhus,” &c. &c.

(3.) In the deaths by mechanical violence, the *nature* of the *injury* may be stated. The *circumstances* in which the death happened, and the machine, railway, mine, factory, work, or animal, by which it was caused, should be stated.

(4.) With reference to the circumstances which attended the death, it should be inquired whether it was an accident, a suicide, manslaughter, murder, justifiable homicide, or judicial execution ; and the result of the inquiry should be registered.

(*Orfila, Devergie, Beck, Christison, Taylor.*)

135 INTEMPERANCE. Drunkenness ; ebriositas ; ebrietas.

Habitual and excessive indulgence in spirits, wine, or fermented liquors is to be generally understood by intemperance : where opium or any other drug is taken, and when children or other persons are suddenly destroyed by a large draught of spirits, the particulars should be mentioned.

Intoxication leads to accidents of various kinds, which should be registered, “ Intoxication ; fall from a horse ” “ Intoxication ; exposure to cold,” &c. &c.

Many drunkards are exposed alternately to, and die from, the effects of starvation, and intemperance ; their deaths should be registered, “ Intemperance ; Starvation,” &c.

136 STARVATION. Want of food ; destitution ; cold : fames ; frigus.

This is generally intended to imply the privation of the necessary quantities of food, clothing, and firing. If any person be unhappily starved in the last stages of consumption (or other chronic diseases) the death should be registered, “ Consumption and Starvation ; ” and the arrangement should be reversed where the starvation is believed to be the cause of the fatal disease. Death by starvation may, it is evident, in different circumstances be an accident, a suicide, manslaughter, or murder ; and should be distinguished accordingly. Where a person dies from exposure to cold in a snow-storm, or in a frosty night, and when infants are murdered by exposure to cold, or die from the want of their natural nutriment, milk, the specific circumstances should be stated as nearly as they can be ascertained. (*Dalton, Liebig, Dr. Budd, Dr. R. D. Thomson.*)

137 POISONING BY ———.

Venena ; Venenatio.

The particular poison should if possible be ascertained and registered. The more common and fatal poisons are—opium (solid or in the form of laudanum), arsenic, oxalic acid, bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid), strychnia (nux vomica), sulphuric acid, verdigris, compounds of lead, nightshade, cantharides; the gases,—carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, sulphuretted hydrogen; quack medicines or officinal drugs, given at improper times and in over doses.

The motive which led to the administration of poison is a remote cause of death; but it cannot always be ascertained.

To decide in some cases whether death has been caused by poison requires a thorough knowledge of medicine and analytic chemistry; but the following remarks will put the Registrars on their guard against registering suspicious cases without a certificate from a medical man, or a coroner's information.

The chief characteristics usually ascribed to the *symptoms of poisoning*, considered generally, are, that they commence suddenly *and prove rapidly fatal*; that they increase steadily; that they are uniform in nature throughout their course; that *they begin soon after a meal*; (*i. e.*, soon after the poison has been given); and that they appear while the body is in a state of perfect health.—*Christison*. The moral evidence is also taken into account, such as the fact of other members of the family having been similarly affected at the same time; the person suspected hastening the funeral, and giving a false statement of the circumstances of the death; having a personal quarrel with the deceased; succeeding to his property, &c. &c.

(a) *Opium.*)

Produces deep sleep; and in large doses death in 7—12 hours. From two to four drops of laudanum, or the one-eighth of a grain of opium, have proved fatal to infants. Daffy's elixir, and other "soothing" quack medicines which contain opium, sometimes destroy the children to whom they are administered.

(b) *Arsenic (Oxide of).*

The symptoms—burning pain in the stomach; dryness in the throat. Vomiting and purging generally begin in half an hour or an hour, and are followed by convulsive tremors, terminating fatally in one to three days. The poison is sometimes fatal in six hours; at other times in as many weeks. The white oxide is almost tasteless, and is therefore more frequently used by murderers than any other poison.

(c) *Corrosive Sublimate.*

Bichloride of Mercury.

The symptoms somewhat resemble those produced by arsenic, but they supervene immediately; a strong, acrid, metallic taste, and constriction or burning in the throat are felt, followed by irritation in the alimentary canal, with the discharge of blood upwards and downwards. If these symptoms be accompanied or followed by true mercurial *salivation*, "it may be safely inferred that some *soluble compound of mercury* has been taken."—*Christison*. The other preparations of mercury produce salivation and *shaking palsy*, which are secondary effects of mercurial poisons, as *colic* and *paralysis* are of lead. (See 82 c.)

(d) *Nux Vomica.*

Strychnia, the active principle.

This poison produces death very rapidly by violent convulsive starting spasms (tetanus).

(e) *Hydrocyanic Acid.*

Prussic Acid.

Kills instantly in large doses, or in a few minutes—after violent convulsions. If the patient survive 40 minutes he will generally recover.

(f) *Oxalic Acid.*

"If a person, immediately after swallowing a solution of a crystalline salt, which tasted purely and strongly acid, is attacked with burning in the throat, then with burning in the stomach, vomiting, particularly of bloody matter, imperceptible pulse, and excessive languor, and dies in half an hour, or still more, in 20, 15, or 10 minutes, I do not know any fallacy that can interfere with the conclusion that oxalic acid was the cause of death."—*Christison*. Oxalic acid is often mistaken for Epsom salts, from which it is easily distinguished by the taste. The salts are not acid, but bitter.

- (g) { *Sulphuric Acid* (Oil of Vitriol),
Nitric Acid (Aqua fortis),
Hydrochloric Acid,

Are liquid corrosive poisons. "If, immediately after swallowing a liquid which causes a sense of burning in the throat, gullet, and stomach, *violent vomiting* ensues, particularly if the vomited matter is mixed with *blood*; if the mouth becomes *white* or *yellow*, and *stripped of its lining membrane*, and the cheeks, neck, or neighbouring parts show vesications of white, and subsequently yellow or brown, excoriated spots; if the *clothes* show *red spots*, and are disintegrated there, I cannot see any objection to the inference that *nitric* or *sulphuric acid* has been taken."—*Christison*.

(h) *Carbonic Acid*.

The circumstances in which this and other poisonous gases are inhaled should be stated. Carbonic acid is given off by lime-kilns, fermenting liquors (in brewers' vats for instance), and burning charcoal.

138 *a* SCALD.

b BURN.

Combustura. See Note 139.

139 EXPLOSION.

It should be stated what part is affected; whether the injury occurred in any mine, &c.; and what circumstances led to the fatal explosion, burn, or scald.

140 LIGHTNING.

State briefly in all cases where the patient was struck, whether under a tree, in a house, &c.; the nature of any visible injury on the body; and any circumstances which can explain the course the lightning took, or the death.

Suspension of Respiration.

141 *a* HANGING.

Asphyxia by suspension at the neck.
Suspensio.

b STRANGLING.

Asphyxia by a ligature tied round the neck. Strangulatio.

c SUFFOCATION (OVERLAYING.) Asphyxia by closing the mouth and nostrils. Suffocatio.

d CHOKING.

Asphyxia by a mechanical obstruction causing closure of the glottis.
(*Dr. Kay, Dr. Carpenter.*)

142 IMMERSION IN NITROGEN (or in any irrespirable gas.)

Asphyxia by privation of oxygen.

143 DROWNING.

Immersion in water; Asphyxia by the privation of air; Syncope in drowning. Submersio.

In all cases it should be stated, if practicable, whether the drowning or the other forms of Asphyxia were accident, suicide, manslaughter, or murder.

Mechanical Injuries.

144 *a* CONCUSSION OF—

Concussio; contusio. Shock.

b FRACTURE OF—

FRACTURA.

c DISLOCATION OF—

LUXATIO.

State of what parts; whether accidental or not; and how caused; whether by falls from heights, or into pits; by the fall of earth, stone, &c.; by machinery; by railway carriages or engines; stage coaches, or other coaches, horses, &c. &c.

Many children appear to die from injury in the birth. See 42.

145 WOUND.

Vulnus. Cut, shot, bite.

State of what part; by what instrument inflicted, &c.; and whether accidental, suicidal, &c. Loss of blood (28), or secondary inflammation, is generally the immediate cause of death.

Injuries are followed by Tetanus, Erysipelas, Mortification, &c., which should be registered after the injury; when *surgical operations* are a cause of death, the disease for the relief of which they are performed, and the diseases by which they are followed, should be registered. (*Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Liston, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Alcock.*)

In the *Act 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 86, s. 25*, it is provided that "in every case in which an *inquest* shall be held on any dead body, the jury shall inquire of the particulars [one of which is the 'cause of death'] herein required to be registered concerning the death, and the coroner shall inform the registrar of the finding of the jury, and the registrar shall make the entry accordingly."

The attention of the coroners throughout the country is invited to this clause, and to the previous remarks on violent deaths, as the particulars of the cause of death are required to be stated in precise terms by the jury, under the direction of the coroner. In "sudden deaths," without violence, the fatal disease which is the cause of death should be particularly inquired into; and such terms as "Natural death," or "Visitation of God," should be avoided whenever more definite information can be given.

It must occasionally happen in a registration of the deaths of the entire population, that the cause of death is unknown, or only imperfectly known, either from the peculiar circumstances in which it occurred, from there having been no medical man in attendance, or, if present, from his having had no means of obtaining adequate information.

The following are examples of the terms which are used in such circumstances:—

When the manner of death, and the nature of the means by which it was caused are entirely unknown.	Unknown.
When only a few facts connected with the cause of death are known, it is always of importance to register those facts, although they may be vague, as in the annexed examples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Found dead. b. Sudden death. c. Fell down dead in the street. d. Found dead in bed. e. Found exposed without marks of violence. f. Found exposed with marks of violence. g. Found drowned with (or without) marks of violence, &c. &c. h. Death by violence. i. Death by spontaneous disease.
When the death is known to have arisen from disease of a particular part or organ, the <i>nature</i> of the disease being unknown.	Disease of the heart; disease of the lungs; or, still more vaguely, disease of the chest, &c. &c. &c.

An Alphabetical List of Diseases, and Causes of Death, nearly all of which have been met with in the Registers—with References (by figures) to the Statistical Nosology.

The insertion of names in this list must not be considered as by any means sanctioning their use. For the names which it is recommended should be used, see the first column of the previous *nosology*, to which the figures always refer. The queries in the second column will remind the informants and registrars of points which should be borne in mind in assigning the causes of death.

Abdominal effusion	Ascites, 30 f.
Abdominal inflammation (vague)	Query, whether peritonitis? or enteritis? 80, 81.
Abortus	Abortion, 104 b.
Abrasion of the mucus membrane of stomach and intestines.	(A bad term.) Poisoning? Ulceration? 137, 85.

Abscess	No. 31. Abscess may occur in almost any part of the body. The following (in which abscess occurs) are bad entries, or have been sometimes incorrectly applied.
Abscess in air tubes	Abscess of lung opening into air tubes?
Abscess of the breast	If meant as abscess of the female breast, it is correct; but in some parts of the country "breast" is used for "chest," see 71 <i>b</i> ; 104.
Abscess in the groin	Syphilis? Psoas abscess? 21; 31.
Abscess on the <i>head</i>	Abscess in the <i>brain</i> ?
Abscess of the pleura	Empyema, 70 <i>b</i> .
Abscess of the throat	Quinsey, 76.
Absorption of the brain (a bad term)	45—57.
Abstraction of the brain (a bad term)	45—57.
Accident (vague).	See <i>Deaths by external causes</i> , and 137—145.
Age	Old age, 41.
Ague	15.
Air tubes (disease of)	See 69. Phthisis, 33.
Albuminuria	95.
Amaurosis	56.
Amenorrhœa	103.
Amputation	Of what part, and for what disease was it performed?
Anæmia	29.
Anasarca	Dropsy, 30.
Aneurism of—	61. Inquire of what vessel?
Aneurism by anastomosis	Nævus. Inquire whether an operation had been performed for its removal, or under what circumstances it proved fatal?
Angina maligna	4 <i>c</i> .
Angina pectoris	62.
Anorexia	See 86. A symptom; inquire of what disease?
Anthrax	Carbuncle, 132?
Anus imperforatus	43.
Aorta (disease of)	Aneurism? 61.
Aphthæ	Thrush, 9.
Apoplectic fit	Apoplexy, 47.
Apoplectic paralysis	Paraplexy? 48.
Apoplexy on the lungs	Pulmonary apoplexy, 71.
Apoplexy from inhaling impure air	137 <i>h</i> .
Apoplexy, brought on by want of common necessities	136.
Apoplexy from opium	137.
Arachnitis	Meningitis, 45.
Arm (disease of)	Inquire <i>what</i> disease? Scrofula? Cancer? 33; 35.
Arrest of development (vague)	Of what part? 43.
Arthritis	105. Has been sometimes improperly used for "Gout."
Ascites	30 <i>f</i> .
Asiatic cholera	12.
Asphyxia	From what cause? 141.
Asphyxia from caries of the cervical vertebræ	141.
Asphyxia from engorgement of the lungs	71?
Asthma	72.
Asthma and dropsy	72; 30.
Atony	A vague term.
Atrophia	Atrophy, 38.
Atrophy	38.
Atrophy of the heart	60.
Atrophy from the want of breast milk	136.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Back (inflammation of) | Phlegmon? 133. |
| Bad mouth (vague). | Thrush, 9? |
| Bastard croup | Laryngismus stridulus, 68. |
| Bed sores (a good term) | Ulcer, 32. Mortification, 39. State the original disease. |
| Belly (inflammation of and on) (vague) | Enteritis, 80? Peritonitis, 81? |
| Bile (deficiency of) | 88—91. |
| Bile (on the stomach) | A bad term, 74—91. |
| Biliary calculi | 89 <i>b</i> . |
| Bilious affection, or complaint | Diarrhœa? Cholera? 10; 12. |
| Bilious attack | Cholera? Diarrhœa? 12; 10. |
| Bilious colic | 10; 82. Cholera? |
| Bilious fever | 17; 16. Typhus? Remittent fever? |
| Bilious vomiting | Cholera? 12. |
| Black cramp (a bad term) | Cholera? 12. |
| Black fever | Typhus? 17. |
| Black jaundice | Jaundice, 89. |
| Black thrush | Thrush, 9. |
| Black vomit | Hæmatemesis, 28 <i>c</i> . |
| Bladder (disease of) | <i>What</i> disease? 97, 98. |
| Bladder (inflammation of) | Cystitis, 98. |
| Bladder (ulcer in) | 32, and 97, 98. |
| Bleeding | Hæmorrhage, 28. From what part? |
| Bleeding from the bowels | Hæmorrhoids? Melæna? 28 <i>e, c</i> . |
| Bleeding at the navel | 28. |
| Bleeding at the nose | Epistaxis, 28 <i>a</i> . |
| Bleedings (a bad term) | |
| Blister (irritation, inflammation, sloughing from) | See Class 4. 39. |
| Blister pock (a bad term) | |
| Blood (discharge of) | Small-pox? Pemphigus? |
| Blood (diseased state of) | From what part? 28. |
| Blood (surfeit of) | What is the nature of the disease? |
| Bloody flux | An unintelligible term. |
| Bloody urine | Dysentery, 11. |
| Blue disease | Hæmaturia, 28 <i>f</i> . |
| Blue fever (bad) | Cyanosis, 43. |
| Body (disease of, inflammation) | Typhus? Cholera? 17; 12. |
| Boil | A bad term. Prolapsus ani? P. uteri? |
| Bone (death of) | Furunculus, 132 <i>b</i> . Carbuncle? |
| Bone (disease of) | Necrosis, 112. |
| Bone (inflammation of) | What bone? What disease? 105—112. |
| Bowels (bleeding from the) | Periostitis. Syphilis? After injury? 105—107. |
| Bowels (consumption of) | Melæna? Hæmorrhoids? 28 <i>e, c</i> . |
| Bowels (disease of) | Tabes mesenterica? 33 <i>f</i> . |
| Bowels (inflammation of) | What disease? Enteritis? Cancer? 74—86; 35. |
| Bowel complaint | 80. |
| Bowel hives (a bad term) | Diarrhœa, 10. |
| Brain (absorption of) (a bad term) | Tabes mesenterica? |
| Brain (disease of) | 45—57. |
| | To be used when the <i>nature</i> of the disease is not known. 45—57. |
| Brain (inflammation of) | Meningitis? Encephalitis? 45. |
| Brain (disease of) and erysipelas | Entries of this kind are unexceptionable, but |
| ----- gastritis | the nature of the brain disease should be |
| | stated, if known. 45—57. |
| Brain fever | Typhus? Meningitis? 17 <i>a</i> ; 45 <i>a</i> . |
| Brain (softening or ramolissement of) | 45—48. |
| Breaking up of the constitution (bad) | From what cause? |
| Breast (disease of) | What disease? Cancer? 35. Breast is sometimes improperly employed for “chest,” and hence gives rise to confusion. |
| Bright’s disease | Nephria, 95. |
| Brittleness of the bones | 109. |

Broken heart	Mental distress. Sometimes improperly used for rupture of the heart.
Bronchi (abscess of) (bad)	Phthisis? Pneumonia? 71—73.
Bronchi (inflammation of)	Bronchitis, 69.
Bronchial fever	Influenza? Bronchitis? 13; 17; 69.
Bronchial ulceration extending to the lungs	69, 73.
Bronchitis	69.
Bronchitis and broken rib	How was the rib broken? 69, 144.
Bronchocele	33.
Bruised corn	144. Phlegmon?
Bursa (inflammation of)	105.
Bursting of a blood-vessel	See 28.
Bursting of a fallopian tube	Under what circumstances? 104.
Cachexia	Scrofulous? Cancerous? 33, 35.
Cæcum (stricture of)	84.
Calculus (biliary)	89 <i>b</i> .
Calculus (urinary)	Stone, 97.
Cancer	35. Of what kind? of what part?
Cancer (chimney-sweepers')	35.
Cancrum oris	39 <i>d</i> .
Canker	Of what part? Cancrum oris? 39 <i>d</i> .
Carbuncle	132.
Carbunculus	Carbuncle, 132.
Carcinoma	Cancer, 35.
Carditis	58.
Caries	Of what bone? 111.
Catacausis	40.
Catalepsy	54.
Catarrh	69.
Catarrh of the bladder	98 <i>b</i> .
Catarrhal fever	Influenza? 13.
Catarrhus epidemicus	Influenza, 13.
Catarrhus vesicæ	Catarrh of the bladder, 98 <i>b</i> .
Cauliflower polypus of the womb	37 <i>c</i> ; 103.
Cellular dropsy	30.
Cephalalgia	From what cause? Note after 54.
Cephalitis	45 <i>c</i> .
Chance medley (vague)	See Class 4.
Cheek bone (disease of)	105—112.
Chest (disease of)	What disease—of heart? of lungs? 58—73.
Chest (inflammation of)	Pneumonia? 69—71.
Chicken-pox	1 <i>e</i> .
Childbirth	104.
Chill; chill to the heart (a vague term)	What disease was caused by the "chill"?
Chimney-sweepers' cancer	Cancer, 35.
Chincough	Hooping cough, 7.
Chlorosis	29 <i>b</i> , 103.
Cholera	12.
Cholera biliosa	12.
Cholera epidemica	12.
Cholera infantum	12.
Cholérine	12.
Chololithus	Gallstones, 89 <i>b</i> .
Chorea	50.
Chronic rheumatism	106.
Cirrhosis	90.
Climacteric disease	Of old age? Of females? 103.
Cold	A vague term. Was it a disease? What? Bronchitis? Pneumonia? Was it the direct effect of exposure to frost or snow? Class 4.
Colic	82. Was it colic, from a lead poison? 82.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Colica pictorum | Lead colic, 82 <i>c</i> . |
| Colica pictorum | Lead colic, 82 <i>c</i> . |
| Collapse | A bad term. What was the cause of the "collapse"? |
| Collection of fluid in the brain (bad) | Hydrocephalus? 46. |
| Colon (disease of) | What disease? Cancer? Ulceration? Stricture? 35, 85, 84. |
| Colon (inflammation of) | Colitis? Dysentery? 11, 80. |
| Coma (vague) | From an injury? 45—57. |
| Complaint in the head, throat, windpipe, &c. &c. (vague) | What was the complaint? |
| Complicated disease (bad) | What was the disease? |
| Compression of the brain (vague) | Was it from a disease, or fracture of the skull? 144. |
| Congenital hernia | Hernia from birth. 83. |
| Congested lungs | 71. |
| Congestion (vague) | Of what part? |
| Consolidation of the lung | 71 <i>a</i> . |
| Constipation | 82. |
| Constitutional bleeding (vague) | See Hæmorrhage, 28. |
| Constitutional irritation (vague) | From what cause? |
| Constitutional weakness (vague) | |
| Constriction of the brain (bad) | |
| Consumption | Phthisis, 33 <i>g</i> , 73. Consumption is the more common term, but it is not confined with sufficient strictness to tubercular phthisis. |
| Consumption of the bowels (bad) | Tabes mesenterica? 33 <i>f</i> . |
| Contraction of the bowels | Stricture of the intestine, 84. |
| Contraction of the windpipe | From what cause? tubercles in the bronchial glands? 33. |
| Convulsions | 54. |
| Corn | Clavus—(dis. of integumentary system.) |
| | How did it produce death? |
| Coryza | Bronchitis? 69 <i>a</i> |
| Coup-de-soleil | Did it cause congestion of the lungs or of the brain? 71, 47, and Class 4. |
| Cramp | Of what part? 53 <i>c</i> . |
| Cretinism | 33. |
| Crick (vague) | Of what part? 53, 106. |
| Croak (bad) | Croup? Laryngitis? 8, 67. |
| Croup | 8. |
| Crural phlebitis | See Childbirth, 104. |
| Cutaneous disease | Of what nature? 113—134. |
| Cyanosis | 43. |
| Cynanche (vague) | Quinsey? Laryngitis? 67, 76. |
| Cynanche laryngea | Laryngitis, 67. |
| Cynanche maligna | Angina maligna. Scarlatina, 4 <i>a</i> . |
| Cynanche parotidea | Mumps, 6. |
| Cynanche pharyngea | Œsophagitis, 78. |
| Cynanche tonsillaris | Quinsey, 76. |
| Cynanche trachealis | Croup, 8. |
| Cystitis | 98 <i>a</i> . |
| Damp clothes, (putting on, or sleeping in) (vague) | What <i>disease</i> was caused by this? |
| Deadness of the limbs (bad) | Paralysis? 48. |
| Death of bone | Necrosis, 112. |
| Death struck (vague) | Apoplexy? syncope? congestion of the lungs? 47, 63, 71. |
| Debilitas | Debility. From what cause? 42. |
| Debility from constitutional irritation (vague) | After a surgical operation? |
| Debility after Lithotomy | Stone, Lithotomy, 97. |
| Decay (vague) | Atrophy? Phthisis? old age? 41, 33 <i>g</i> , 38. |
| Decay of blood (bad) | |

Decline (a vague, objectionable term)	Phthisis? Atrophy? any chronic disease? 33 <i>g</i> , 73, 38.
Decrepita ætas	Old age, 41.
Deficiency of bile	Was there no other disease? Note after 91.
Delirium (vague)	Was it delirium tremens? mania? a symptom of fever? 49, 51, 17.
Delirium Tremens	49.
Dementia	51 <i>b</i> .
Dentitio	Teething, 74.
Destitution	136.
Diabetes	To be applied only to the disease with sugar in the urine, 96 and 94.
Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes, 96.
Diaphragmitis	No. 70.
Diarrhœa	10.
Difficult labour	Childbirth, 104.
Digestion fever (bad)	Dyspepsia? Gastritis? 86 <i>a</i> , 79, 17.
Digestive organs, (disease of)	To be used if the <i>nature</i> of the disease cannot be ascertained, 74—91.
Digestive organs, (inflammation of) (vague)	Which of the digestive organs? 74—91.
Diphtherite, or Diphtheritis	Diphtheria, 5.
Discharge of blood (vague)	From what parts? 28.
Disease	The <i>part</i> affected is sometimes known while the <i>nature</i> of the disease cannot be ascertained. In such circumstances " <i>Disease of</i> " the part is properly applied.
Dislocation	Of what joint? by what cause? 144.
Dropsy	30.
Dropsy of abdomen	Ascites, 30 <i>f</i> .
Dropsy of the brain	Hydrocephalus, 46.
Dropsy of the extremities	Œdema, 30.
Dropsy of the pericardium	Hydropericardium, 30 <i>e</i> .
Dropsy of the peritoneum	Ascites, 30 <i>f</i> .
Dropsy of the pleura	Hydrothorax, 30 <i>d</i> . Empyema, 70 <i>b</i> .
Dropsy after fever	17, 4 <i>b</i> .
Dropsy and diseased heart	Heart disease—Dropsy, 30 <i>c</i> , 60.
Dropsy and jaundice	30, 89 <i>a</i> .
Dropsy and liver disease from drinking	30, 90.
Dropsy and Pneumonia	30, 71.
Dropsy and rupture	30, 83.
Drunkard's liver	Cirrhosis, 90.
Dry gangrene	39 <i>b</i> .
Dyscrasia (vague)	What kind of Dyscrasia?
Dysentery	11.
Dyspepsia, Dyspepsy	86.
Dyspnœa	72.
Dysuria	From what cause? 100.
Ear (disease of)	57.
Eczema rubrum	115.
Effusion (vague)	Of blood or serum? In what part?
Effusion on the brain (vague)	Of blood or serum? Hydrocephalus? apoplexy? violence? 46, 47, 144.
Effusion on the brain, from an accident	144.
Effusion of blood on the brain	Apoplexy? violence? 47, 144.
Effusion of water on the brain	Hydrocephalus, 46.
Effusion on the chest	Empyema? 70 <i>b</i> .
Effusion on the spinal canal	Of serum? of blood? violence? 45 <i>c</i> .
Elephantiasis	Greek elephantiasis? 128.
Emaciation	From what cause? 33.
Emphysema	72 <i>b</i> .
Empyema	70 <i>b</i> .

Encephaloid tumour of abdomen	35.
Endemic inflammation of the lungs	Pneumonia, 71 ? Influenza ? 13.
Endocarditis	58 <i>c.</i>
Enlargement of the glands	Scrofula ? of what glands ? 33.
Enlargement of the glands of the abdomen	Tabes Mesenterica, 33 <i>f.</i>
Enlargement of the glands of the throat	Scrofulous ? 33.
Enlargement of the heart	Hypertrophy, 60.
Enlargement of the liver	From congestion ? 88—91.
Enlargement of the liver and cancer of the stomach	35.
Enlargement of the omentum	From scrofula ? or cancer ? 33, 35.
Enlargement of the spleen	From ague ? 15.
Enteritic fever	Enteritis ? 80.
Enteritis	80.
Enterodynia	86 <i>c.</i>
Ephemeral fever	79 ? 80 ?
Epilepsia	Epilepsy, 52.
Epilepsy	52.
Epilepsia e plumbo	52, and Class 4.
Epistaxis	28 <i>a.</i>
Ergotism	A convulsive disease, or gangrene, from eating spurred rye. 23.
Eruptions (bad)	What eruption ?
Eruptive fever (vague)	What kind of eruptive fever ? Class I.
Erysipelas	22.
Exangia cyanica	Cyanosis, 43.
Exhaustion (vague)	Mania ? 51.
Exhaustion from cold and want	Starvation, 136.
Exhaustion from an operation for stricture	100.
Exostosis	108.
Exposed (vague)	136.
Exposure to cold	136.
Extra-uterine fetation	104.
Eyes (inflammation, &c., of)	Ophthalmia, &c. &c., 56.
Fainting	Syncope, 63. From what cause ?
Fall	144.
Falling sickness	Epilepsy, 52.
Fallopian tube (bursting of)	104.
Fatigue	From what exertion ?
Fauces (inflammation of, disease of)	Pharyngitis. Quinsey, 76, 77.
Febris biliosa, F. gastrica	16, 17.
Febris intermittens	Ague, 15.
Febris nervosa	17.
Febris remittens	Remittent Fever, 16.
Febris typhoides	Typhus, 17.
Female debility (vague)	Paramenia ? 103.
Fever on the brain	Typhus ? 17.
Fever at the stomach	Gastric Fever, 17, 19.
Fever (ephemeral)	17, 79, 80 ?
Fever (inflammatory)	Synochus, 17.
Fistula	In what part ? 32 <i>c.</i>
Fit (vague)	Epileptic ? Apoplectic ? Convulsion ? Paralytic ? 52, 47, 48, 54.
Flooding	104.
Flox (bad)	Thrush ? 9.
Flux	Dysentery, 11.
Foramen ovale not closed	43.
Found dead (vague)	What disease, or injury, had been the cause of death ? It should be stated whether with or without marks of violence. Class 4.
Found dead in water (vague)	143.

Fracture and mortification	144.
Fragilitas ossium	Brittleness of the bones, 109.
Fright	By what cause? Class 4.
Frog (bad)	Thrush? 9.
Frost (ambiguous)	Thrush? 9.
Frost in the stomach	Thrush? 9.
Frostbitten	136.
Frox (bad)	Thrush, 9.
Frozen to death	136.
Fungoid disease	35.
Fungus	Fungus hæmatodes? 35.
Fungus hæmatodes?	35.
Furunculus	132 <i>b</i> .
Gall stones	89 <i>b</i> .
Gangræna	Mortification, 39.
Gangræna nosocomialis	Hospital gangrene, 39.
Gangræna senilis	Dry gangrene, 39.
Gangrene from a blister, burn, &c.	39, and Class 4.
Gastric fever	17.
Gastritis	79.
Gathering (vague)	An old term for " <i>abscess</i> ," 31.
General dropsy	30.
Giving out of the heart (bad)	60?
Glanders	24.
Glands (inflammation of)	Scrofula? 33.
Glands (swelling of)	Scrofula? 33.
Glands (bad)	Scrofula? 33. Several entries occur in which neither the particular glands affected are specified, nor the nature of the affection.
Glass-pox	Small-pox, 1.
Glottis (disease of)	Phthisis? 73, 33, 67.
Glottis (inflammation of)	Laryngitis, 67.
Gonorrhœa	Syphilis, 21.
Gouche (bad)	
Gout	34.
Granular disease of kidneys	95.
Hæmatemesis	28 <i>c</i> .
Hæmaturia	28 <i>f</i> .
Hæmoptysis	28 <i>b</i> .
Hæmorrhage (vague)	26. From what part? Flooding?
Hæmorrhage in the intestines	Melena, 28 <i>d</i> .
Hæmorrhage from the kidneys	Hæmaturia, 28 <i>f</i> .
Hæmorrhoids	28 <i>e</i> .
Head (disease of) (vague)	Brain? 45—57.
Head (inflammation of) (vague)	45.
Heart (disease of)	58—63.
Heart (inflammation of)	58.
Heart (rupture of) (vague)	Bursting of auricle or ventricle; from what cause? 61.
Heart (rupture of a blood-vessel of the) (vague)	28, 61.
Heart (rheumatism in the)	20, 58.
Heart (spasms of)	53 <i>c</i> . 63 note.
Heart hives (bad)	
Hectic fever	From what cause? phthisis? 73.
Hemiplegia	48.
Hepatitis	88.
Hepatization of lungs	71.
Hernia	Of what kind? congenital, femoral, inguinal, umbilical; Was an operation performed for its relief? 83.
Hernia cerebri	From what cause? 144, 145.
Hip joint (disease of)	105—112.
Hip joint (dislocation of)	From what cause? 144 <i>c</i> .

Hip joint (inflammation of)	Arthritis, (hip) 105.
Hives (vague)	} Is an objectionable term ; as it is used without any precise meaning in different parts of the country.
— in the bowels, heart	
Hooping-cough	7.
Hooping-cough—pneumonia	7 ; 71.
Hospital gangrene	39 <i>c</i> ; 23 <i>c</i> .
Hunger	Starvation, 136.
Hydatids	In what part ? 44 ?
Hydrarthrus	White swelling, 105 ; note after 112.
Hydro-pericardium	From what cause ? 30 <i>e</i> .
Hydrocele	30 <i>g</i> .
Hydrocephalus	30 <i>i</i> ; 46.
Hydrophobia	25.
Hydrops	30.
Hydrops ovarii	30 <i>h</i> .
Hydrothorax	30 <i>d</i> ; 70.
Hypertrophy of the left ventricle	60.
Hysteria	52 <i>b</i> .
Hysteric fits	52 <i>b</i> .
Hysteritis	102.
Icterus	Jaundice, 89 <i>a</i> .
Idiocy	51 <i>d</i> .
Idiotismus	Idiocy, 51 <i>d</i> .
Ileus	82.
Iliac passion	Ileus, 82.
Illness, long (bad)	What was the illness ?
Impastment of the stomach (vague)	74—91.
Imperfect organization of the lungs	What was the nature of the “imperfection ?”
	43.
Imperforate anus	43 <i>c</i> .
Impetigo	120.
Imposthume	Abscess, 31.
Inanition (vague)	Has been variously applied in different parts of the country, (see 136.)
	136.
Inclemency of the weather	Abscess, 31.
Income (vague)	110 <i>b</i> ; curvature of the spine.
Indentation of the spine (vague)	Dyspepsia, 86.
Indigestion	Cirrhosis ? 90.
Induration of liver	What disease ?
Infancy (disease of) (bad)	80.
Infantile fever	80.
Infantile remittent fever	80.
Infection (bad)	What kind of infection ? Class 1.
Infection from a glandered horse	Glanders, 24.
Infection of the bowels (bad)	What disease of the bowels ? 74—91.
Infiltration of urine	From what cause ? violence ? stricture ? 97—103 ; 144.
Inflammation (vague)	There are entries in which the part inflamed is not specified ; and others in which the parts are vaguely stated. Inflammation may take place in any part of the living body ; and the parts affected should be registered in precise terms. It will be observed that inflammation of a part is generally denoted by the termination “it is” ; thus, “peritonitis” is inflammation of the peritoneum.
	144.
Inflammation accelerated by a fall (vague)	Scald, 138.
Inflammation caused by a scald	1. What inflammation ?
Inflammation arising from vaccination	Peritonitis ? 81.
Inflammation of abdomen (vague)	Bronchitis, 69.
———— the air tubes	

Inflammation of the aorta (?)	64.
_____ arm	From violence? 144; phlegmon, 133?
_____ arteries	Arteritis, 64.
_____ back (vague)	Phlegmon? 133; erysipelas? 22.
_____ belly	Peritonitis? 81.
_____ bladder	Cystitis, 98.
Inflammation of or in the "body" (vague)	Rectitis? Hysteritis?
Inflammation of the bones	107, periostitis? arthritis? 105.
_____ brain	45.
_____ breast (vague)	71. Chest? female breast, 104?
_____ bronchi	Bronchitis, 69.
_____ cellular tissue	Phlegmon, 133.
_____ chest (vague)	Pneumonia? 71; pleurisy? pericarditis? 70
_____ colon	a, 58.
_____ digestive or-	Dysentery? 11.
_____ gans	Enteritis? peritonitis? gastritis? 79—81.
_____ duodenum	Duodenitis.
_____ ear	Otitis, 57.
_____ eye	Ophthalmia, 56.
_____ fauces	Pharyngitis, 77.
_____ glands	Scrofulous? 33.
_____ glands of the	Mumps? 6; scrofulous? 33.
_____ throat (vague)	
_____ visceral glands	Tabes mesenterica? 33f.
(vague)	
_____ glottis	Laryngitis, 67.
_____ in or on the groin	Syphilis? 21.
_____ of the gums	From teething? 74.
_____ head (vague)	Cephalitis? 45.
_____ heart	58.
_____ internal mem-	Enteritis, 80.
_____ brane of the bowels	
_____ internal mem-	Endocarditis, 58.
_____ brane of the heart	
_____ internal coats	Gastritis, 79.
_____ of the stomach	
_____ intestinal canal	Enteritis, 80.
_____ iris	Iritis, 56.
_____ joints	Arthritis, 105.
_____ kidneys	Nephritis, 92.
_____ larynx	Laryngitis, 67.
_____ in the legs (vague)	105; 106; 133; phlegmon? rheumatism?
_____ of the lining mem-	arthritis?
_____ brane of the lungs	Pleurisy, 70.
_____ liver	Hepatitis, 88.
_____ loins (vague)	106, rheumatism? nephritis?
_____ lungs	71, pneumonia.
_____ lungs caused	144; 71.
_____ by fracture of the ribs	
_____ lungs and liver	71, pneumonia; 88, hepatitis.
_____ lymphatics	Phlebitis? From the absorption of pus after
_____ membranes of	delivery, or an operation? 23; 104.
_____ the body (bad)	Which of the membranes?
_____ the brain	Meningitis, 45.
_____ the heart	58, Pericarditis? endocarditis?
_____ the stomach	79—81, gastritis?
_____ milt	Splenitis, 87*.

Inflammation of the mouth	Stomatitis, 75 <i>b</i> .
_____ muscles	Myositis.
_____ navel	133, erysipelalous? 22
_____ nerves	Neuralgia? neuritis?
_____ œsophagus	Œsophagitis, 78.
_____ ovaries	After delivery? 104.
_____ pancreas	Pancreatitis, 87 <i>a</i> .
_____ pelvis (vague)	After delivery, 104.
_____ pericardium	Pericarditis, 58.
_____ periosteum	Periostitis, 107.
_____ peritoneum	Peritonitis, 81.
_____ pleura	Pleuritis, 70.
_____ pylorus	79.
_____ rim of the belly	70 <i>a</i> , diaphragmitis? 81, peritonitis?
_____ scrotum	After an operation for hydrocele? or from what cause?
_____ shoulder	Arthritis in the shoulder? 105.
(vague)	
Inflammation <i>in</i> or <i>on</i> the side	Pleurisy, 70.
(vague)	
_____ of the spinal marrow	Myelitis, 45 <i>c</i> .
_____ spine	Arthritis, 105; or myelitis? 45 <i>c</i> .
_____ stomach	Gastritis, 79.
_____ tendons	Which tendons? and from what cause?
_____ testes	Orchitis, 101.
_____ thorax (vague)	Pneumonia? 71; pleurisy? 70; pericarditis? 58.
_____ throat	Quinsey? 76.
_____ on the tongue	Glossitis? 75.
_____ of the trachea	Tracheitis, 69.
_____ uterus	Hysteritis after childbirth? 104.
_____ vagina	Of what nature? 21.
_____ veins	Phlebitis, 65.
_____ visceral gland	Tabes mesenterica, 33 <i>f</i> .
(vague)	
_____ windpipe	Tracheitis, 69.
_____ womb	Hysteritis, after childbearing? 104.
Inflammatory fever	Synochus, 17.
Influenza	13.
Injured in the birth	Violence. Class 4.
Injury causing erysipelas, lock-jaw, mortification, &c.	Are correct entries, but the mode in which the injury was produced should be indicated. Class 4.
Inopia	136.
Insanity	Mania? Monomania? Dementia? 51; any concomitant disease?
Instrumental delivery (vague)	104.
Intemperance	135.
Intermittent fever	Ague, 15.
Internal congestion (bad)	Of what part?
Internal disease (bad)	Of what part?
Internal effusion of blood } (vague)	
_____ hæmorrhage }	Into what part? 28.
Interruption of the bowels (vague)	Ileus, 82? Constipation?
Intestinal canal (disease of)	To be used when the nature of the disease is not understood.
Intestinal irritation	Enteritis, 80? Diarrhœa, 10?
Introversion of the bowel	Intussusception, 82 <i>b</i> .
Iritis	From syphilis? 56.
Irritability of the stomach (vague)	79—81; 86.
Irritation (vague)	
Irritation of the bowels (vague)	Enteritis, 80? Diarrhœa, 10?
Irritative fever (vague)	After an operation? Phlebitis? 65.

- Ischuria
 Ischuria urethralis
 Itis

 Jail fever
 Jaundice
 Joints (disease of)

 Kidneys (inflammation of)
 ——— (disease of)

 King's evil
 Labour (difficult)
 Laceratio
 Laceratio cordis
 Land scurvy
 Laryngeal consumption
 Laryngismus stridulus
 Laryngitis
 Larynx (disease of)
 ——— (inflammation of)
 ——— (ulceration of)
 Legs (inflammation in the)
 Lepra
 Lichenous rash
 Lientery
 Ligaments (disease of) (vague)
 Lily
 Lithia
 Lithotomy
 Liver (disease of)

 Lock jaw
 Lock jaw from a wound
 Loins (inflammation or disease of)
 (vague)
 Looseness
 Low fever
 Lues venerea
 Lumbar abscess
 Lungs (disease of)

 Madness
 Malformation
 Malignant disease
 Malignant pustule
 Malignant ulceration of the tongue
 Mania
 Marasmus
 Matter in the veins

 Measles
 Medullary sarcoma of the uterus,
 thigh, &c. &c.
 Medullary tumour
 Melæna
 Melancholy
 Melanoma
 Melanosis
 Membranes (disease of) (bad)
 Meningitis
93.
 Stricture of the urethra, 100.
 A termination denoting "inflammation;"
 thus gastritis, inflammation of the stomach,
 is formed by adding "itis" to "*gaster*,"
 the stomach.
 17.
 89 *a*.
 State what joint? To be used only when the
 nature of the disease is not known, 105—
 112.
 Nephritis, 92.
 To be used only when the *nature* of the dis-
 ease is unknown, 92—100.
 Scrofula, 33.
 104.
 From what cause? 144. Of what organ
 144, 61.
 Purpura? 14.
 With tubercles in the lungs? 73.
 68.
 67.
 Phthisis, 73?
 Laryngitis, 67.
 Phthisis? 73; 67.
 Phlegmonous? 133.
 Psoriasis, 125.
 Lichen, 123.
 10.
 105—112.
 Thrush, 9.
 Stone, 97.
 Stone, operation for, 97.
 To be used when the *nature* of the disease is
 not known, 88—91; 33; 35.
 Trismus, 53. From what cause? 144.
 144; 53.
 Phlegmon, 133? Rheumatism, 106? Nephri-
 tis, 92? Arthritis, 105?
 Diarrhœa, 10.
 Typhus, 17.
 Syphilis, 21.
 33 *e*.
 To be used when the *nature* of the disease is
 unknown, 67—73.
 Mania, 51.
 What species? 43.
 Cancer, 35.
 23 *b*.
 Cancer, 35.
 51.
 Atrophy? 38.
 Pus in the veins, 65. After an operation? or
 after delivery? 104.
 3.
 Cancer (encephaloid), 35.

 Cancer, (encephaloid), 35.
 28 *d*.
 Monomania, 51.
 Melanosis, 36.
 36.
 Which membranes?
 45.

Menorrhagia	28 <i>g</i> .
Mercurial erythema	22 <i>c</i> . Class 4.
Mesenteric disease	Tabes mesenterica, 33 <i>f</i> .
Metastasis (bad)	Of what disease? To what part?
Metastasis to the brain (vague)	Of rheumatism, 20? Gout, 34?
Metritis	Hysteritis, 102? After delivery, 104?
Miliaria	21.
Milk fever	104.
Milt (disease of)	Spleen 87 *. (disease of).
—— (inflammation of)	Splenitis, 87 *.
Miscarriage	104.
Mismenstruation	Paramenia, 103.
Mollities ossium	110.
Monomania	51 <i>c</i> .
Morboſtiy (bad)	
Morbus articulorum, &c.	Disease of joints, &c., &c., 105—112.
Morbus cœruleus	Cyanosis, 43.
Morbus cutaneus (vague)	Skin disease, 113—34.
Mortification	39.
Mortification (effect of a dislocated knee; from a scald.)	And other cases of the like kind, Class 4, and No. 39.
Mouth (disease of) (vague)	74, 75.
Mumps	6.
Muscles (disease of)	What disease?
Myelitis	45 <i>d</i> .
Nævus	After an operation for its removal? 145.
Nasal polypus	37 <i>c</i> .
Natural causes (bad)	} The adjective, “natural,” explains nothing. The real cause of death should be inquired into.
Natural death	
Natural decay	
Navel (disease of)	
—— (inflammation of)	What disease?
Navel string (vague)	Phlegmon, 133? Erythema, 22 <i>c</i> ?
Necrosis	Not tied? 145; 28.
Nephritis	112.
Nerves (disease of)	92.
Nervous affection	What disease? Neuralgia, 55?
Nervous debility (vague)	What affection? Monomania? 51
Nervous decline (bad)	51?
Nervous fever	17.
Nettle fever	Urticaria, 114.
Nettle rash	Urticaria, 114.
Neuralgia	Tic douloureux, 55.
Noli me tangere	Lupus, 129.
Obstruction of the bile	} Gallstone? 89.
—— in the biliary duct	
Obstruction in the bladder (vague)	Stone? Stricture? Disease of the prostate? 97—100.
Obstruction in the bowels	82.
Obstruction in the brain (unintelligible)	
Obstruction of the mesentery	Tabes mesenterica? 33 <i>f</i> .
Œdema	A partial dropsy, 30. From what cause?
Œdema glottidis	Laryngitis? 67; 30.
Œsophagitis	78.
Œsophagus (inflammation of)	Œsophagitis, 78. From swallowing an acrid poison, 137?
—— (stricture of)	Cancer? 35.
Old age	41.
Open heart	Cyanosis? 43.
Operation	Of what kind? and for what disease? 145.
Ophthalmia	56.
Ophthalmia purulenta	Purulent ophthalmia, 56.
Organic disease (bad)	Of what part?

Ossification (vague)	Of the heart valves—or arteries? 59, 39, 64 <i>b</i> .
Ossification of the arteries	64 <i>b</i> .
Ossification in the throat	Of what membranes?
Ossification of the valves of the heart	59.
Osteo-sarcoma	35.
Otitis	57; 56.
Ovarian disease	Cancer? 35, 30 <i>h</i> .
Ovarian dropsy	30 <i>h</i> ; 35?
Ovaries (disease of)	Cancer? 35; 30 <i>h</i> .
Over-exertion	Of what kind? Causing what disease?
Overflow of blood (vague)	Apoplexy? 47.
Overflow of blood on the brain	Apoplexy? 47.
Overflow of the gall (vague)	Jaundice? 88—91.
Pain in the chest (vague)	} Pleurisy, 70? Pneumonitis, 71? Pericarditis,
————— side (vague)	
Painters' colic	58? Rheumatism, 20?
Palsy	Lead colic, 82 <i>c</i> .
Pancreas (disease of)	Paralysis, 48.
Paralysis	87.
Paralysis, the effect of white lead	48.
Paralysis of the bladder	82 <i>c</i> .
————— œsophagus	From what cause?
Paralysis and <i>fever</i> (vague)	From what cause?
Paralytic fit	Typhus? 48; 17.
Paramenia	Paralysis, 48.
Paraphimosis	103.
Paraplegia	21 <i>a</i> .
Paronychia	48.
Parotitis	Whitlow, 134.
Paroxysm (bad)	Mumps? 6; 75 <i>c</i> .
Partus	Of what disease?
Pellagra	Childbirth, 104.
Pelvis (inflammation of contents of)	Note after 131.
	From childbirth, 104? After lithotomy,
	97?
Pemphigus	117.
Penis (ulceration of)	Syphilis, 12 <i>a</i> .
Pericarditis	58 <i>b</i> .
Pericardium (disease of) (vague)	58.
————— (dropsy of)	Hydropericardium, 30 <i>e</i> .
————— (inflammation of)	Pericarditis, 58 <i>b</i> .
Perineum (erysipelas in)	After lithotomy, 97?
Periosteum (inflammation of)	Periostitis, 107.
Peripneumonia	71.
Peripneumonia notha	Bronchitis (asthenic), 69.
Peritoneum (disease of)	Tuberculous? 81 <i>b</i> .
————— (dropsy of)	Ascites, 30 <i>f</i> .
————— (inflammation of)	Peritonitis, 81.
Peritonitis	81 <i>a</i> .
Pertussis	Whooping cough, 7.
Pestis	19.
Petechia (vague)	Typhus, 17? Purpura, 14?
Phagedenic ulceration	39; 35.
Phlebitis	65.
Phlebitis (crural)	104.
Phlebitis (uterine)	104.
Phlegmasia dolens	Phlebitis (crural), 104.
Phlegmon	133.
Phlegmonoid erysipelas in the peri- neum	After an operation? 22.
Phrenitis	45.
Phthisis	33 <i>g</i> ; 73.
Piles	28 <i>e</i> .
Plague	Pestis, 19.
Planet-stroke (vague)	Apoplexy, 47? Paralysis, 48? Mania

Plastic inflammation (vague)	Of what part?
Pleura (inflammation of)	Pleurisy, 70 <i>a</i> .
Pleurisy	Pleuritis, 70 <i>a</i> .
Pleurisy fever	70 <i>a</i> .
Pleuritis	Pleurisy, 70 <i>a</i> .
Pneumogastric irritation (vague)	74—91.
Pneumonia	Pneumonitis, 71.
	Pneumonia occurs with cephalitis, dropsy, hooping-cough, influenza, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, and other diseases.
Pneumothorax	70 <i>c</i> .
Podagra	Gout, 34.
Poison	Of what kind? 137.
Poisonous substances causing disease of brain, &c.	137.
Polydipsia	Inmoderate thirst, 86.
Polypus	Of what part? 37 <i>c</i> .
Polypus narium	37 <i>c</i> .
—— uteri	37 <i>c</i> , 103.
Pompholyx	117.
Porrigo	26.
Pox (vague)	Syphilis, 21? small-pox, 1?
Premature birth	42 <i>a</i> .
Pressure of the brain (vague)	From violence? 144.
Procidencia uteri	104.
Prolapsus recti	Giving rise to what other disease? 80—85.
—— uteri	104.
Prostate gland (disease of)	99.
Pseudomorphica	Malformation, 43.
Pseudosyphilis	Syphilis, 21.
Psoas abscess	33 <i>e</i> .
Psoriasis	125.
Puerperal convulsions	104.
Puerperal fever	Metria, 104.
Puerperal mania	104.
Pulmonary disease (vague)	67—73.
Purging	Diarrhœa, 10.
Purple fever (vague)	Purpura? 14 <i>b</i> .
Purple pox (vague)	Purpura? 14 <i>b</i> .
Purples	Purpura, 14 <i>b</i> .
Purpura	14 <i>b</i> .
Purpura hæmorrhagica	Purpura, 14 <i>b</i> .
Purulent ophthalmia	56.
Putrid fever	17.
Putrid sore throat	4 <i>c</i> .
Putting on damp clothes (vague)	What disease did it cause? Class 4.
Pylorus (disease of)	Cancer? 33, 79.
—— inflammation of	79.
Pyrosis	86 <i>b</i> .
Quinsey	76.
Rachitis	Rickets, 33 <i>h</i> .
Ramolissement of the brain	See 45 <i>b</i> and 48.
Rash (vague)	Roseola? 113.
Rash fever (vague)	Roseola? 113.
Rectum (disease of, stricture of)	Cancer of? 33.
Rectum (inflammation of)	From what cause? 80, 84.
Red canker	Cancrum? 39 <i>d</i> .
Red gum	Lichen strophulus, 123.
Red mouth	Red gum? 123.
Remittent fever	16.
Renal disease (vague)	92—100.
Retention of placenta	104.
Retention of urine	From what cause? 93—100.
Rheumatic fever	20.

Rheumatic gout	34, 20.
Rheumatism (chronic)	106.
Rheumatism in the heart	20, 58 <i>c</i> .
Rickets	33 <i>h</i> .
Rim of the belly (inflammation of)	Diaphragmitis, 70 <i>a</i> .
Ringworm	(Of the scalp.) Porri ^{go} scutulata, 26. The vulgar designation of <i>herpes circinnatus</i> .
Rising of the heart (bad)	Disease of the heart? 58—66.
Rising of the lights (bad)	Hysteria? 52 <i>b</i> .
Rosalia	Scarlatina, 4.
Rose rash (vague)	Erythema? Erysipelas? 22.
Roseola	113.
Rubeola	Measles, 3.
Rupia	118.
Rupture	Hernia, 83 (femoral, inguinal, or umbilical?)
	“ <i>Rupture</i> ” is an objectionable term, as it is used in two or three senses. It may be replaced by “hernia” when applied to protrusion of the intestine, or any other viscera; by “bursting” when applied to the giving way of the vessels, the heart, &c.; by “laceration” when parts are torn asunder by a blow or mechanical injury.
Rupture of aorta	Aneurism? 61.
———— an artery	Aneurism? 61.
———— the bladder	From violence; of what kind? 144.
———— a <i>blood-vessel</i> of the heart (vague)	A coronary artery? 28.
———— the brain (vague)	Hernia cerebri; arising from what injury? 144.
———— the fallopian tube	In childbearing? 104.
———— the gall duct	By violence? or from a gallstone? 144, 89 <i>b</i> .
———— the heart (vague)	Bursting of the auricle or ventricle; from what cause? 61.
———— the liver (vague)	From a blow? 144.
———— the navel	Umbilical hernia? 83.
———— the uterus	In childbirth, 104.
Salivation	For what disease? Syphilis? Class 4.
Sarcoma	35.
Scald	138.
Scald head	Porri ^{go} , 26.
Scarlatina	4.
Scarlet fever	Scarlatina, 4.
Scirrhus disease of liver	35.
Scirrhus tumour on the bladder	35.
Scirrhus	35.
Sciatica	55, 106.
Scorbutus	Scurvy, 14.
Scrofula	33.
Scrofulous inflammation of the joints	33.
Scrotum (disease of)	Cancer? 35.
———— (inflammation of)	From what cause? 133, 30 <i>g</i> .
Scurvy	14.
Sea-sickness	Class 4.
Seizure (vague)	Paralysis? 48. Apoplexy? 47.
Senectus, senilitas	Old age, 41.
Sheath (inflammation in the) (bad)	Of a tendon?
Shingles	Herpes zoster, 116.
Shivering fit (vague)	Ague? 15.
Shoulder (disease of)	Scrofulous? 33. “ <i>Joint</i> ” should be added in cases of this kind.
———— (inflammation of)	Arthritis (shoulder), 105.
Sickness (bad)	What kind of sickness?
Side (inflammation of or in) (vague)	Pleurisy, 70.

Side (pain in) (vague)	From what cause? 70, 55.
Skin (disease of)	Only to be used when the nature of the disease is unknown, 113—134.
Sloughing (vague)	Of what part? from an accident? syphilitic sore? ulcer? 39, 32.
Sloughing from a blister	39.
Sloughing of nates	From what cause? no other disease? 39.
Sloughing of nates	Where persons are confined to one position, the parts on which they lie mortify or slough. The primary disease should be registered as well as the sloughing.
Sloughing of the vagina and labia after measles.	3, 39.
Small-pox	1.
Softening of the bones	Mollities ossium, 110.
———— spinal marrow	45 c, 48.
Soot sore	Chimney-sweepers' cancer? 35.
Span of the back (bad)	144?
Spasmodic asthma	72.
Spasmodic inflammation (vague)	Of what part?
Spasms	54. Affecting what muscles?
Spasms of the glottis	68.
Spasms of the heart	53 c, 62, 63.
———— muscles	53, 54.
———— stomach	53, 54.
Sphacelus	39.
Spina bifida	43.
Spinal marrow (disease of)	To be used when the nature of the disease is not ascertained, 45 c, 48.
Spinal marrow (inflammation of)	Myelitis, 45 c.
Spinal marrow (softening of)	48.
Spine (disease of)	Scrofulous? 33, 110.
———— (inflammation of)	From injury? 144.
Spitting of blood (vague)	Hæmoptysis. Phthisis? of which it is generally a symptom, 73, 33, 28.
Spleen (disease of)	After ague? 15.
———— (inflammation of)	Splenitis, 87*.
Spontaneous combustion	Catacausis, 40.
Spotted fever	Typhus, 17.
St. Anthony's fire	Erysipelas, 22.
St. Vitus's dance	Chorea, 50.
Stagnation (bad)	
Starvation	136.
Starved blood (vague)	From what cause? 29 a.
Stomach (bile on the) (vague)	86.
Stomach (disease of the)	To be used when the nature of the disease is unknown, 86.
———— (hour-glass contraction of the) (bad)	Can scarcely be the cause of death.
———— (impastment of)	74—91.
———— (inflammation of)	Gastritis (chronic? or acute?) 79.
Stone	97.
Stoppage (vague)	Of what part? Of the bowels, urine, menses? 82, 93, 103.
———— of blood in the head (vague)	Apoplexy? 47.
———— of the bowels	82.
———— from swallowing plum-stones	82, and Class 4.
———— of the breast (bad)	
———— of the secretion of urine	Ischuria, 93.
———— of the throat (vague)	From what cause? 84.
———— of the urine	Stricture? 100.
Strangulated hernia	83.

Strangulation of the intestines	Hernia? 83.
Strangulation of the womb (vague)	With prolapsus or introversio uteri? 104.
Strangury (vague)	Stricture of the urethra? Prostatic disease? 100, 99.
Stricture	Of what part? 100, 84.
Stricture of the cæcum, œsophagus, rectum	From cancer? 35.
Stricture of the urethra	100.
—————windpipe	From the pressure of tuberculated bronchial glands? 33.
Stroke (vague)	Paralysis? Apoplexy? 47, 48.
Struma	Scrofula, 33.
Strumous disease	Scrofula, 33.
Subluxatio	Of what joint, and from what cause? 144 c.
Substance in the side (bad)	33?
Sudden collapse (vague)	From what cause?
Sudden death (vague)	To be used only when the death is sudden, and the cause of death unknown.
Suffocation during birth	Can only be applied properly when the child has breathed, 141 c.
Suffocation from blood (vague)	28.
—————diseased trachea	Phthisis? 73.
Suffocation from general glandular enlargement (vague)	Pressure of bronchial glands? Tuberculous disease? 33.
Suffocation from want of proper attention	141 c.
Suffusion of the lungs (vague)	141 c.
Sugar in the urine	Diabetes, 96.
Suicide (vague)	How was the suicide committed? Class 4.
Suppurating sores of pubes and groin	Syphilis? 21.
	The disorder of the bowels produced by food, by drinking cold water in hot weather, &c.
	Is an old term, and was formerly applied to cholera; it is now unintelligible in the two subsequent terms.
Surfeit (vague)	
———— of the blood (bad)	
———— of cold (bad)	
Suspended circulation (vague)	From what cause?
Sweep's cancer	35.
Swelling	Tumour? 37.
Swelling of the glands	Scrofula, 33? Cancer, 35?
———— in the limbs (vague)	Dropsy? 33, 30.
———— of the lungs (bad)	67—73, 52 b.
———— of the throat (vague)	Quinsey? 76.
Swine-pox	1.
Syncope	Fainting, 63.
Synochus	17.
Syphilis	21.
Syphilitic lepra	21 b.
Tabes (vague)	Atrophy? 38. Phthisis? 33, 73.
Tabes mesenterica	33 f.
Tænia	44 b.
Tapeworm	Tænia, 44 b.
Teething	74.
Teething and Diarrhœa	74, 10.
Temporary insanity (vague)	Suicide? Class 4.
Tendons (disease of)	105—112.
Testes (disease of)	To be used when the nature of the disease is unknown.
Testes (inflammation of)	Orchitis, 101.
Tetanus	53.
———— from anxiety and fatigue	53.
Thoracic inflammation	Pneumonia, 71? Pericarditis, 58? Pleurisy, 70?

Thrift (bad)	
Throat (disease in the) (vague)	35 ?
—— (gatherings in the)	} Quinsey ? 76.
—— (inflammation in the)	
Throat fever (vague)	Scarlatina ? 4.
Throcks	Thrush, 9.
Thrush	9.
Tic douloureux	Neuralgia, 55.
Tongue (disease of)	Cancer ? 35.
—— (inflammation of)	Glossitis, 75.
Tonsils (inflammation of)	Quinsey, 76.
Tooth fever	Teething ? 74.
Trachea (disease of)	Tuberculous ? 69, 73.
Trachea (inflammation of)	Tracheitis, 69, 8.
—— (ulceration of)	Tuberculous ? 69, 32, 33.
Tracheitis	Croup ? 8, 69.
Trismus	Lockjaw; a form of tetanus, 53
Trismus nascentium	53.
Tubercular meningitis	45.
—— peritonitis	81 <i>b</i> .
Tumefied liver (vague)	Congestion of the liver ? 88—91.
Tumor	Of what kind ? In what part ? 37.
—— in abdomen, brain, liver,	What is the nature of the tumour ? 37.
lungs, neck, pelvis	
Turn of age (vague)	Paramenia ? 103.
—— life (vague)	Paramenia, 103.
Twist in the bowels	82.
Tympanites	In what disease ? 86.
Typhus	17.
Typhus icterodes	Yellow fever, 16 <i>b</i> .
Ulcer	Ulcers are of various kinds (simple, scrofulous, syphilitic, cancerous,) and their character should be stated, 32.
Ulcer of the air-tubes	32.
—— in the chest	Phthisis ? 33 <i>g</i> , 73.
—— ear or eye	32, 56, 57.
—— head	Syphilitic ? 32, 35, 21.
—— kidneys	32, 92, 97.
—— larynx	Phthisis ? 73, 33 <i>g</i> .
—— on the liver	Cancer ? 35.
—— lungs	Phthisis ? 33 <i>g</i> , 37.
—— in the mouth	Of what kind ? 85, 21.
—— of the pleura	From phthisis ? Pneumothorax ? 70.
—— in the throat (vague)	Syphilis ? 21 <i>a</i> .
—— and perforation of the stomach	85.
Ulcerated bladder	98, 32.
—— sore throat	Diphtheria, 5.
—— throat (vague)	Syphilis ? 21. Scarlatina ? 4.
Ulceration (vague)	Of what part ? See Ulcer, 32.
—— of bone	Scrofulous ? Caries, 111, 32.
—— of the bowels	Typhus ? Dysentery ? 17, 11, 85.
—— and peritonitis with fever	17, 81.
—— gullet	Cancer ? 35.
—— mouth	Cancrum oris, 39, 9.
—— penis	Syphilis ? 21 <i>a</i> .
—— stomach	85.
—— throat (vague)	Syphilis ? 21. Scarlatina ? 4. Diphtheria ? 5.
—— tongue	Cancerous ? 35.
—— trachea	} Phthisis ? 33 <i>g</i> , 73.
—— windpipe	
—— womb	Cancer ? 35.
Ulcus	See Ulcer, 32.
Ulcus ventriculi	Ulceration of stomach, 85.

Urethral fistula	32 <i>c.</i> , 106.
Urinary abscess	In what circumstances did the urine escape? 100, 144.
Urine (stoppage of)	Stricture of urethra? 93, 100.
—— (stoppage of secretion of)	Ischuria, 93.
—— (bloody)	Hæmaturia, 28 <i>f.</i>
Urticaria	114.
Uterine hæmorrhage (vague)	Flooding, 104. Menorrhagia, 28 <i>g.</i>
—— phlebitis	18, 104.
Uterus (disease of)	To be used when the nature of the disease is unknown.
Uterus (inflammation of)	Hysteritis, 102.
Vaccination	1.
Vagina (disease of)	Syphilis? 21.
Varicella	Chicken-pox, 1.
Variola	Small-pox, 1.
Vascular system (disease of) (vague)	58—66.
Veins (disease of) (vague)	
—— (inflammation of)	Phlebitis? 65.
Vermes	Worms, 44.
Vertigo	Note after 54.
Violence (vague)	} Class 4. 144, 145.
—— causing erysipelas	
—— lockjaw	} What viscera?
Visceral disease (vague)	
—— glands (disease of) (vague)	
—— (inflammation of)	
(vague)	
Visitation of God	See the remark at the end of the Nosology, <i>p.</i> 27.
Vomica	Phthisis? Pneumonitis? 33 <i>g.</i> , 71.
Vomiting	From what cause?
Vomiting of blood	Hæmatemesis, 28 <i>c.</i>
Want of circulation of the blood	
(vague)	
—— in the brain	
(vague)	
Want of clothing	} 136.
—— food	
—— milk	
—— necessities of life	
Wasting	Atrophy? 38.
Water (vague)	Dropsy? 30.
Water in the bowels (vague)	Ascites? 30 <i>f.</i>
—— brain	} Hydrocephalus, 46, 30 <i>i.</i>
—— head	
Water on the <i>heart</i>	Hydropericardium? 30 <i>e.</i>
—— spine	30 <i>i.</i> ; 43 <i>b.</i>
Water in the stomach (vague)	Pyrosis? 86 <i>b.</i>
Waterbrash	Pyrosis, 86 <i>b.</i>
Water canker	Cancrum? 39 <i>d.</i>
Water complaint (vague)	Dropsy? 30. Urinary disease? 92—100.
Water-pox	Small-pox, 1.
Watery gripes (vague)	Dysentery? 11.
Weaning	Was there any specific disease? 136.
Wearying (bad)	
Wen	33 <i>i.</i>
White flux (vague)	Leucorrhœa? 103.
White mouth (vague)	Thrush, 9.
White swelling	Note after 112.
Whitlow	134.
Wind dropsy	Tympanites? 86.
Wind spasms	54, 86.
Windpipe (contraction of)	From what cause? 69.

Windpipe (disease of)	69.
—— (inflammation of)	Tracheitis, 69. Croup, 8?
Windy colic (vague)	82?
Windy gravel (bad)	Gravel and flatulence? 97.
Withered sores (bad)	Ulcers? 32.
Womb (disease of)	What disease? Cancer? 35.
—— (inflammation of)	Hysteritis, 102.
—— (polypus of)	37 <i>c.</i>
—— (strangulation of) (vague)	With prolapsus or introversio uteri? 104.
Worms	44.
Worm fever	44, 80.
Wound causing lockjaw	144, 53.
Yaws	131.
Yellow fever	16 <i>b.</i>
Yellow gum	Lichen strophulus, 123.
Yellow jaundice	Jaundice, 89 <i>a.</i>
Yellowwart	89.

NOTICE.

A Copy of this publication may be obtained, by any Medical Practitioner, upon application at the General Register Office.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General is published by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co., Paternoster Row, and may be procured through any bookseller. *Price 4s.*

